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All British Made
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WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 110 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Yearly ..	30 0	35 0		
Half-Yearly ..	16 0	18 0		
Quarterly ..	8 0	9 0		
Monthly ..	3 0	3 8		

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Yearly	Rs.	As.
Yearly ..	5 0	6 0	

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Those desirous of publishing Adverts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstanding Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instructions not carried out when same are not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,41,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 3 to 12, without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 10 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceases. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Candidates.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSAN
KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrive	Depart
Yamaguchi	N. Tamita	5,872	12th	16 day
Yamaguchi	N. Wada	5,845	18th	22nd
Yamaguchi	S. Ochiai	3,867	14th	18th
Yamaguchi	J. Kinoshita	3,838	20th	24th
Yamaguchi	S. Iriye	4,352	2nd	6th
Yamaguchi	C. Shirai	6,074	8th	12th
Yamaguchi	N. Yokota	5,318	14th	18th
Yamaguchi	Y. Okuno	3,829	17th	21st
Yamaguchi	M. Takiguchi	70	end	mid

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alicia Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLAYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons
6th May	*OREA	10,911
13th	*KALYAN	8,987
20th	*KALYAN	11,430
27th	*KALYAN	15,825
3rd June	*CHINA	7,932
10th	*DONGOLA	8,083
17th	*CALEDONIA	7,622
24th	*EGYPT	7,941

*NALDERA } Through steamer from Australia.
*KALYAN } Through steamer from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.
*DONGOLA }
The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer	Tons
18th May	MASHOERA	3,238
1st June	MARLEA	3,803
18th	MADURA	3,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date	Steamer	Tons
12th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	Tons
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,112
30th	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
8th May	LHASA	Karachi coasting only.
11th	BANKURA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
12th	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports, & Calcutta cargo.
13th	LINGA	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
14th	VARELA	Bahar direct.
17th	KAROA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
13, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 188.
Telephone No. 1888.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 61,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia, Kobe, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Shanghai, Hongkong, Dairen, Nagasaki, Singapore, Penang, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Hankow, Nanking, Yokohama, Osaka, Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Batavia, Kobe, Rio de Janeiro, Vladivostok.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara, Baghdad, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul.
Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £999,844
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Nottam Motarji, Esq.,
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Peflad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 29,90,390
Reserve Fund 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 3,82,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH and CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 3,76,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 Rs. 59,82,113/8
HEAD OFFICE:
62-65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 239, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARREY BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 29,43,320
Reserve Funds Rs. 17,20,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAMORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Bombay, Peshawar City, Calcutta, Jullundur, Patiala, D. I. Khan, Jammu, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Ferozepore, Kasur, Bahawalpur, Gujranwala, Lahore City, Sialkot, Gojra, Lyallpur, Sirsagar, Ludhiana, Umballa City, Multan City, Umballa Cantt.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

Bank by Post

If You Start Your SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT WITH US TO-DAY WITH RS. 10 AND SEND Rs. 5 Every Month EITHER PER DEPOY OR BY POST Your Child AT THE AGE OF 21 GETS Rs. 4,500 and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs. 22,500 Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
KAMORI, SURAT, KANWAPINDE

HEAD OFFICE
67 Olive St. Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Dm., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gwahat.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
C. N. MAHAJAN BOW,
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOUSAIN, Branch Secretary,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad Deccan.
Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1902.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 75,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 1/2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorized Capital Esc. 48,000,000 \$ 90—
Paid up Capital .. 24,000,000 \$ 45—
Reserve Fund .. 24,000,000 \$ 45—
225,327,000 (At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 31, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 3, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Paratyba de Norte Para, Manaus.
PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Corvha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Oporto, Urtalega, Potimao, Porto, Santarem, Montez, Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS: Panchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA: S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Verde), Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshasa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Lomda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmondo (Bile), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA: Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocimboa, Ibo.
INDIA: Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau, TIMOR: Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 29,43,320
Reserve Funds Rs. 17,20,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAMORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Bombay, Peshawar City, Calcutta, Jullundur, Patiala, D. I. Khan, Jammu, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Ferozepore, Kasur, Bahawalpur, Gujranwala, Lahore City, Sialkot, Gojra, Lyallpur, Sirsagar, Ludhiana, Umballa City, Multan City, Umballa Cantt.
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

15, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages. For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEE,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
821, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
The Secretary, or The Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street, D. N. SEN & CO.,
Calcutta.
I. Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate. Excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class ..	75—100	3—8
2nd Class ..	60—70	2—8
3rd Class ..	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOP OFFICE ROOMS in E-maljee Building, Custom House Road. Apply PROPRIETOR, 50, Custom. R3643

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more 1/2 anna Stamps
Replies to Box numbers
bearing Insufficient Postage
will henceforth be Refused.
The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half annas. ... One anna.
For every additional two and a half annas or parts thereof ... Half anna.
Post card ... One anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a smart TELEPHONE CLERK of good experience. Apply to Box No. 8032 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C12976

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for a Ginning and Pressing Factory and a DYING and BLEACHING MASTER for an Up-country Mills in Baroda. Apply Box No. 8033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C12977

WANTED—Competent MANAGING CLERKS for a solicitors' firm. Apply to Box No. 8012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C12931

WANTED—A SOLE SUB-AGENT for a High Class Cigarette British Make Virginia leaf. For other particulars and terms please apply to D. C. GOSWAMI & Co., Post Box 2034, G. P. O., Calcutta. R3671

REQUIRED—Competent ENGINEER for supervising erection of Engine, Boilers, Shafts, etc., of Cotton Mills in Gwalior. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 8040, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3658

SUPPLYING every kind of Labour such as coolies, labourers, Mukaddams on mode rate terms. Please apply to SHEKHAN KHAN, Proprietor, BOMBAY SERVICE SECURING AND LABOUR SUPPLYING AGENCY, No. 78/80, Telcel Mohalla, near Bhatli Hospital. R3661

WANTED—In Bombay Presidency, Nasik, Bhushawal, Chalisgaon, Nandgaon, Amalner and Nandurbar for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Liberal commission to active men. For particulars apply to Box No. 8013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3670

WANTED—FOREMAN for Small Work-shops. Must be familiar with the use of Milling Machines, Universal Grinding Machines, etc., and capable of supervising Automobile overhauls and general workshop practice. Applicants to state salary required; only thoroughly practical men need apply to Box No. 8017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3665

WANTED A REPORTER for the Punjab Legislative Council on Rs. 300-450. Applying stating (1) speed in shorthand and typing, (2) previous reporting experience, if any, (3) academic qualification, (4) whether in Government service or not. Applications should reach the undersigned by 20th May, 1922. An open competition will be held by the end of May. SECRETARY, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, PUNJAB. C13000

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makardhika and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Man of capacity, experienced in Imports, Office, and in routine work and resided in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 8039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3651

ENERGETIC young Parsi competent accountant desires ENGAGEMENT, two hours during day. Apply sharp Box No. 8037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3652

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for high class Hindoos, BLOCKS from 1st June. Rent Rs. 175 to 250. Just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 8637. R3591

TO LET—ROOMS for Office, Godown, Press and Shop on ground floor on business locality at Circle, Fort. Apply Box No. 8074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3670

TO BE LET: Large or small office and show rooms near The Share Bazar, Fort, for sale and particulars apply to Box No. 8007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R3579

OFFICES TO LET in BALLARD ESTATE, PORT—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s Office, near New CUSTUM HOUSE, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 400 on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, or the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRUT BUILDING, AMRUTCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3. R3493

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRADE ALMONDS, CEMENTS.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture, such as Cupboards, Almirahs, Teapots, Revolving Book Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormous reduction. ADAM SAJJAN & CO., 264, Nagdevi Street, Next to Mandvi post 3, Bombay. R3639

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVA'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for various classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street. R3602

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1913. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOVINDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. R12997

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must be sold at a bargain price. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

AN up-to-date English COTTAGE PIANO, with Sweet Tuning, for sale. Reasonable offers invited. Box No. 8027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3632

MRS. DUNNE'S POULTRY FARM of 24 1/2 gold laced Wyandottes, the lot for Rs. 200, Crookeries only. Rs. 10 each, pairs. Is. Box and freight extra. Apply Mrs. DUNNE, Sitapur, U. P. C12996

FOR SALE—4,500 tons steam PRESSED HAY, good quality at Rs. 56 per ton at Mahalaxmi Godown. For particulars apply to MANAGER, MILITARY GRASS FARM, Sunnyside Circus Avenue, Jacob's Circle, Colaba, Bombay. C12935

FOR SALE—Jost's RADIO FAN, Hurri-150, English, Bath, case, new, milled, Rs. 100. Gent's B. S. A. Bicycle, Eadie Coaster Hub, rim brakes, complete Rs. 200. JOLLY, Jackson House, Damayanti Road, Middle Colaba. R3657

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

HUNDRED BISH PAPAYA SEEDS of big and good flavoured fruit for a rupee including postage. Preparation necessary. SANVAL DAS, Rai Bahadur, Allahabad. C12968

WANTED TO SELL—TEN SORTS of Flower or Vegetable Seeds for Hot and Rainy Season, Re. 1. Biggest New Zealand Papaya Seeds Box 1 pk. Apply Box No. 10,000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." (F)

FRESH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE seeds from best English firms also fruit grafts plants, etc. Price list on application. Apply Box No. 10,005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." (F)

WANTED TO SELL—FRESH AND REAL "Ceylon" papaya seeds of Botanical gardens parentage. Price 100 seeds, Re. 1. Hints on papaya cultivation, anna 1 Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." (F)

WANTED TO SELL—MAMMOTH ZIN. As. 4 pkt. each. Plants of dwarf Chinese Poinsettias, miniature scarlet flowers all year round. Re. 2.3 dozen. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." (F)

VEGETABLE SEEDS—FLOWER SEEDS, Fresh guaranteed, MANGO grafts, CUTT grafts ROSES, PUDDING & SON, Nurserymen, Bangalore. R3584

SIKKIM ORCHIDS—SIX SORTS SELECTED at Dendrobium, Re. 6. 12 choice orchids, each different. Re. 9. Foliage Begonia, large spotted and striped leaves mixed varieties, just starting. Re. 4 dozen; Poppy flowered Anemones mixed 1 pk. Apply Box Catalogues free. Apply Box No. 10,003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." (F)

WANTED TO SELL—PRIZE BALSAMS and Zinnias, fresh, Re. 1. 25 pkts. Re. 12. 10 pkts. different. Re. 6. 25 pkts. Re. 12. Sweetest Sonthali vegetable seeds for immediate sowing, 10 pkts. Re. 1. 50 pkts. Re. 4. Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." (F)

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Doob Grass, Re. 5; Landreth's American Ornamental grasses 1922 novelty, Re. 3; Landreth's "Never Die" lawn-grass, Re. 3. Prices per pound. Apply Box No. 10,007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." (F)

1922 "LANDBRETH'S ZINNIAS" GIANT flowering Dwarf mixed, As. 12; balsams, camellia-flowered, Perfection, As. 12; rose double-flowered mixed, As. 12; Sunflower, yellow, globular double-flowered, As. 12, etc., etc., in original flat pictorial packets just arrived. Apply Box No. 10,007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." (F)

FINANCIAL

FOR SALE—200 Fully paid 10 rupee shares of Bengal Central Loan Company, Ltd. Re. 12 per share, 15 per cent dividend paid consecutively for 3 years. Excellent investment. Whole lot or any less number. Apply to INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE & Lending Co., CALCUTTA. R3604

PERCO IRON CEMENT.

For Foundries, Domestic Quality for repairing Kitchen Utensils, Bathtubs, Sinks, Stoves, etc. Apply to C. D. KERRAWALLA, Kalkachowki Road, Fort. R3448

ORDER TO-DAY—Eureka and Tagger Ribbons, Caribonum Typewriter Carbon paper per box Rs. 7. Tagger Rs. 6. Typewriter Oil Rs. 5 a doz. Typewriters from Rs. 10 upwards. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. Typewriting taught at very moderate rates. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. C12920

COSMETIC SILKS for Suits, Shirts and dresses also brocades, scarves, dress pieces and silks in various shades and designs. Samples from the Benares Industries, Ltd., BENARES. C12920

11 LBS. PL. BEST "A-1" WALNUTS, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. almonds, salted, Lotus honey Rs. 7-8 each. Unstained apricots, currents, Rs. 5-8; Raisins, Rs. 6, 5 lbs. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges including. FIJUT SPECIALIST, Kashmir. R12997

LONG experienced expert in making new upholstery cushion and re-stuffing the cushion, cushion covers, new hood and oil cloth, monsoon hood cover to year motor cars. Your car guaranteed any time suitable, satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly apply for particulars to B. M. ANTHIA, 259, Chitra Bazaar, Post No. 2. M3575

TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 1 lb. List price Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. All Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Phone 4363. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Black 7, Re. 70, Hammond 12, Re. 70, Remington 7, Re. 80, 50, 2 Colours, 110, 125, Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, 125, Oliver 3, Re. 110, 5, B. S. New Types, 135, Underwood 3, latest, Re. 180, Brief, 185, 200, Jost 20, Brief, Re. 200, Dec. Tabs, 225, J. C. Smith 8, latest, Re. 190, Brief, 225, Oliver 3, latest, Re. 150, 200, 225, 250, Remington 10, Brief, Re. 210, latest, 260, Remington 11, Brief, Re. 300, Polio, 275, Remington 12, Brief, Re. 275, 300, Corona, New, Re. 207, Underwood, Portable, 230, Gujarat Remington No. 9, Brief, 200, Century Portable, New Re. 150, L. Case 150, NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. C12935

FINEST DESERT MANGOS OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH. GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NATURE, STRONG G. WEATHER—droof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest crop of fruit of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties: (1) "AMINA" (Dacca); (2) "BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BAGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4) "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5) "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6) "JAGTA MANI" (Dacca); (7) "KULI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8) "MALDA KHAS" (Maldah); (9) "MOHUN HOOG" (Maldah); (10) "NABAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11) "SARBA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented luscious fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12) "SUKHTAKA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Re. 2-8 per graft (retail) Re. 24 per dozen. MANGOS OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portuguese owing to long residence in the district of Cochin introduced from Portugal—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes: (1) "ALLAGRA", long-keeping; (2) "BARDEZ-GOA", best for preserves; (3) "FERANADINA", best for pickles; (4) "FEDERICO", unripe for market; (5) "PETER PASIND", true, guava-scented. Price, Re. 3-8 each graft; Re. 36 per dozen grafts. Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca. C12967

HOTELS. COONOR. GRAYS' HOTEL, COONOR (Nilgiris). Electric lights throughout. Close to the Pension Institute, Sim's Park, Library, the Club, Post and Telegraphs, Proprietors: SPENCER & CO., LTD., Madras. Tel. Address: "Grays Coonor." Apply MANAGER. R3525

THE EMPIRE INDIAN HOTEL, NAINI TAL, U. P. FIRST CLASS furnished rooms; suit of rooms, or cottages are available in this first class Hotel, with or without Board on reasonable rates. For particulars please apply to R. N. MATHUR, Managing Proprietor, Telegrams "COMFORTS," Naini Tal. C13001

FOR SALE. PRINTING MACHINE. BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

NOTICE. ANY person or persons, Firm, Company or Corporation who may export, import, show, cause to be shown, any copy of the serial film "THE HOPE DIAMOND MYSTERY," the exclusive rights for which for India, Burma and Ceylon are being controlled by Madan Theatres, Ltd., Calcutta, in the above-mentioned territories will be infringing the copyright and immediate action will be taken to hold him or them responsible for any loss that may be suffered in consequence of the said exportation or importation or exhibition or through any attempts towards the same. CALCUTTA. R3604

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.3 per cent residue against 15 per cent. British Standard. Tensile strength (mean) 788 against 450 lbs. British Standard.

For full report apply to—PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO., No. 8, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort. R3474

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR BUYERS.

FOR SALE—Only for Re. 7,500 Buick, Seven seats, just as new, very little used, having six by landary model 1920, 45 Horse power, wire wheels 16 to 17 miles per gallon petrol about 4000 miles used. Tyers and Tubes just as new. Electric light and Horn. Self-starting Diamant with Battery and Magneto, Rainwater curtains Double cushion covers. Agents and brokers need not trouble. Apply Box No. 8018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3600

NOTICE. RESPECTABLE EUROPEAN OR INDIAN FIRM, or expert individuals, who can undertake to teach a few students in the Arts of TAILORING (Civil and Military) GOLD AND SILVERSMITHY, MASONRY, CARPENTRY, GARDENING.

respectively, should write at once with remunerations expected to, THE SECRETARY TO THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN, WINDEMERE, SIMLA. C12973

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 10th May, 1922, at 3.30 p.m. (Standard Time).

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th May, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, TATA SONS, LTD. Agents, The Indian Cement Co. Ltd. Bombay, 12th April, 1922. C12753

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE. CLOSING OF VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS DEPOT.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY ADVISED that on and from 1st June, 1922, the Victoria Terminus Goods Depot will be CLOSED for all goods booking. Consignments hitherto tendered at Victoria Terminus will, with effect from 1st June, be accepted at the Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder.

D. S. BURN, General Traffic Manager. 1st May, 1922. C13006

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAIN VIDYALAYA

APPLICATIONS of Jain Moortiquek students are invited for admissions into the Vidyalaya for the next University year reaching the undersigned by the end of May, 1922 except in the case of school-leaving examinees, who can forward their applications upto the middle of June, 1922. Filing of documents also will be admitted in the proportion provided by the Rules.

Only students wishing to prosecute their studies in affiliated National Colleges at Poona or Bombay or at the Technical Institute should apply. Preference will be given to students desiring to proceed in the Agricultural line at Poona or any Technical line in Bombay. We have got ample rooms at our disposal and many vacancies having occurred owing to a large number leaving or having left finishing their courses, a good number of deserving students are to be admitted this year according to the Rules of the Institution. Intending applicants should write to the undersigned for printed forms of applications and are desired to send in their applications without delay.

By Order, MOTICHAND G. KAPADIA, Honorary Secretary. Gwalia Tank Road, Bombay, 29th April 1922. C12981

PUBLIC NOTICES

SHA HARGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI.

FREE BOARDING

APPLICATIONS are invited from high caste Hindoo Students, who have passed the School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or having passed Art, Commerce, Drawing or the Technical Examinations desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means:—

Printed forms of applications can be had on sending one anna postage or applying personally. Applications will be accepted till 5th June, 1922.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A., Secretary. Sha Hargowan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office: Near Pinjrapole Bombay No. 4. C12969

VILE PARLE TOWN PLANNING SCHEME No. 11.

EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LOGGE, F.S.I., F.I.A., the duly appointed Arbitrator in the above named Scheme give notice to all whom it may concern that may Award has been published in the "Government Gazette," dated 27th April, 1922, at pages 537 to 548.

A copy of the Award with plans may be seen at the office of the Notified Area Committee, (Quarter Hall, Andheri) or at my office. Hours: between 11-30 and 5 p.m. (Saturdays and Holidays excepted).

Not of the date of sitting of the Tribunal of Arbitration will be duly communicated to all owners in the Scheme. E. M. GILBERT-LOGGE, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., Arbitrator. Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay. 8th May, 1922. C12991

THE MATHUR DAS MILLS LTD.

NOTICE OF SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING. THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Gandhar Building," Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY the 15th day of May 1922, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for 12 months ending 31st March 1922 and Balance Sheet as at the date of the Company.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To appoint a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th May to SATURDAY, the 3rd June, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, MATURDAS AJAM & Co., Agents. Bombay, 4th May 1922.

N. B. THE DIVIDEND when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday, the 25th May 1922 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 15th day of May 1922, to whom Dividend warrants will be posted. Change of address if any, should be notified at once. C12975

TENDERS. NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE. SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North-Western Railway, for the supply of 12,000 cwt. Waste Cotton ordinary, the same to be delivered on the dates specified in the tender.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed form which is obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned, and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on Thursday, 25th May, 1922. Samples should be forwarded by Rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Moghulpara, so as to reach him not later than the 15th May, 1922.

The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGRISH, Controller of Stores, N.W. Railway. Moghulpara (Lahore), Dated 23-4-1922. TA C12911

NOTICE. THE OFFICER COMMANDING Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has the following articles, which he offers for sale. Sales can be inspected in P. M. E. Section, Grain Depot, Manager's Office.

Tenders should be submitted to him up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1922, stating the quantity of each, tenders are prepared to purchase and the price. Offers will hold good for one month.

Approximate quantity available.	
Acid Salicylic	lbs. 224
Bags sheering 1 md.	No. 45400
Cair fibre	lbs. 1059
Copper wire	75
Corks of sizes	No. 14000
Halls distemper blue	lbs. 852
Iron flat 1" x 1 1/2"	Tons 24
Iron flats for barrels	lbs. 100
Iron sulphate	lbs. 3407
Iron wire 2 1/2 round 2 1/2"	lbs. 65000
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 2000
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 7500
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 275
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 18
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 885
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 275
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 100
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 2240
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 4000
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 3728
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 3435
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 3019
Labels oil cooking 1 1/2"	No. 7

(Sd.) G. F. CAMM, Captain. for O.C., Det. "A" Sy. Depot Coy. Bombay. Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Bombay, 6th May, 1922. C12992

AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit
Natak Mandali.
 Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE
 will stage at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road,
BOMBAY.
 Wednesday, 10th May, 1922, at
 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAMRAJYA-VIYOG.
 Saturday, 13th May, 1922, at
 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAH-SHIVAJI.
 Sunday, 14th May, 1922, at
 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SAUBHADRA.
 Proprietors.
 Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO
 Gaikwar of Baroda.
Gandharva Natak Mandali
 will stage at
New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road,
BOMBAY.
 Wednesday 10th May 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
 Sangit] **EKACHA PYALA** [Act 5
 Saturday 13th May 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
 Sangit] **MANAPMAN** [Act 5
 Sunday 14th May 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
 sangit] **SANSHAYAKALLOL** [Act 5
 TICKETS can be had at Nana Shankar Sheth's
 Bungalow Tardoo Road, near Grant Road Station
 Proprietor, —Gandharva N. Mandali.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
 Pathe's Latest and greatest Production
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
 3rd chapter
BURIED ALIVE
AESOP FABLES
CARTOON
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
AND
A POLLARD COMEDY
NEXT WEEK
A THE SERIAL
JUANITA HANSEN
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
 Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
 Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
 Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ONE WEEK MORE
THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
 Girgaum Tram Terminus.
THE POPULAR INDIAN FILM.
"PARS UR M"
 by the Kohinoor film Co.
SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS FILM
 The bemitting dances of Miss Lina Valentini
 and
MISS TARA
NEXT SATURDAY
"VIR ABHIMANVU" by
THE STAR FILM MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.

"HOW TO BECOME A
QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"
 Being indispensable to Accountancy Students
 and others desirous to know the requirements
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 1 Copy, Rs. 3-0 2 Copies Rs. 4-0-0
 Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0
 Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
 79, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE INDIAN HANDMADE
FOOTWEARS
FOR THE UP-TO-DATE CLASS
TO SUIT ALL POCKETS
 Latest Styles, Handsewn
 Best Finish, Durable
 For everyday use or Presentation
 During Marriage and Festive Seasons.
BUY A PAIR READY MADE OR
MADE TO ORDER NO DIFFERENCE
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
SAJJAD ALFAR
ALFAR HOSSEIN
 Opposite Post Office No. 9.
 Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.	
LIVERPOOL COTTON.	
(Barron's Telegram.)	
Week's Receipts at Liverpool	7,000
Week's Sales at Liverpool	280
Imports	280
Exports	280
Stock at Liverpool	11 1/2
Stock at New York	11 1/2
Stock at London	11 1/2
Stock at Manchester	11 1/2
Stock at Glasgow	11 1/2
Stock at Edinburgh	11 1/2
Stock at Belfast	11 1/2
Stock at Dublin	11 1/2
Stock at Cardiff	11 1/2
Stock at Swansea	11 1/2
Stock at Bristol	11 1/2
Stock at Plymouth	11 1/2
Stock at Exeter	11 1/2
Stock at Truro	11 1/2
Stock at Falmouth	11 1/2
Stock at Penryn	11 1/2
Stock at St. Austine	11 1/2
Stock at Newquay	11 1/2
Stock at Bude	11 1/2
Stock at Tenby	11 1/2
Stock at Carmarthen	11 1/2
Stock at Swansea	11 1/2
Stock at Bristol	11 1/2
Stock at Plymouth	11 1/2
Stock at Exeter	11 1/2
Stock at Truro	11 1/2
Stock at Falmouth	11 1/2
Stock at Penryn	11 1/2
Stock at St. Austine	11 1/2
Stock at Newquay	11 1/2
Stock at Bude	11 1/2
Stock at Tenby	11 1/2
Stock at Carmarthen	11 1/2

OPENING TONE AND PRICE.

Months.	Liverpool, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Months.	Liverpool, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Months.	Liverpool, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Months.	Liverpool, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Months.	New York, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

BOMBAY COTTON.

Months.	Bombay, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5 P. M.)

Months.	Bombay, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

Sells anything

You cannot Sell.

Months.	New York, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Months.	New York, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

Months.	London, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Months.	London, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

SEEDS.

Months.	London, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

METALS.

Months.	London, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Months.	London, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

RUBBER.

Months.	London, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

JAWA SUGAR.

Months.	London, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Months.	Bombay, May 5th.	To-day's Price.
May	10 7/8	10 7/8
June	10 7/8	10 7/8
July	10 7/8	10 7/8
Aug.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Sept.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Oct.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Nov.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Dec.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Jan.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Feb.	10 7/8	10 7/8
Mar.	10 7/8	10 7/8
April	10 7/8	10 7/8

COTTON.

Sells anything

POTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUOTATIONS.		
Bombay, May 5th		
		Rs.
Good Broach	- April-May	591
	- July-Aug.	526
Good Bengal	- May	264
	- July	375
Domara's	- May	417
	- July	430
era	- May/June	50
	- July/Aug.	611

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS:
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TRY

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HAS A WORLD-WIDE
CIRCULATION
AND REPAVS
THE ADVERTISERS BEST.

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Patients recover more quickly if placed in well-ventilated rooms having plenty of light to gladden the heart. Glasses, pens, kept bright and clear with GEM POLISH tend to create a better state of mind which means half the battle won.

NALSUM-PRADIN CO
Girgaon, Bombay.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORK.

(H. I. DIXON & CO. LTD.)
Mazagon Road, BOMBAY.
Established 1888. On Government List.
CONSTRUCTION AND
GENERAL ENGINEERS.
Iron and Brass Founders, Copper-Smiths,
Plumbers.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
STORE SUPPLIERS.
Special attention given to enquiries from
Bombay and the Mofussil for every de-
scription of Stores, Plant Machinery,
Hardware, etc.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Road, Fort,
Office Tel. 726. Works Tel. 2154.
Telegrams: "NOXIO."

Important News To Doctors.
ONCE AGAIN

Nastin B. O. Nastin B. I. Nastin B. Z.
Nastin B. (Ketya).
(Treatment for Leprosy).
and other world renowned special-
ties of KALLE & Co., Germany, are
available. Write for literature on
these and other various Chemical-
Medicinal preparations of E. TOSSE
& Co., Germany and ANEDEMIM
CHEMICAL CO., America, Anedemin
Tablets (a medicinal Trocar for
Dropsies) to their:—

SOLE AGENTS,
In INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.
MESSRS. B. G. JACK
& CO.

76, Medina Street,
Post Fort, BOMBAY. No. 1
M. B. Always in stock. Hypo. Syringes
of all capacities. German masks, Steel, 14
in. Gold and Platinum Needles, Rubber
Tubing, etc., etc. Trial order solicited.

GODREJ SAFES.

Large Safes supplied to Messrs
Latham and Co. after
their experience of other safes in
the recent fire in their premises

272 Safes supplied for Savings
Bank India and Burma, after a
severe competitive test by fire
held in Calcutta in the Director-
General, Posts and Telegraphs,
in the July 1912.

210 Burglar Resisting Safes,
recently supplied to Government
to replace other Makers' safe
that had been burgled.

Makers to R. B. Mint and a number
of European and Indian Banks
GODREJ & BOYCE
MFG. CO
Near Old Works, Patel, Bombay

STEEL BEAMS.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS,
Telephone No. 1795
17-201 St. Memon Street, BOMBAY.

IN PRESS:
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THE BOOK OF THE HOUR
THE HISTORIC TRIAL OF
MAHATMA GANDHI.

With a Foreword by BABU BHAGWAN DASS
CONTENTS:
(1) Complete Proceedings of the Trial.
(2) Messages of Mahatma Gandhi from jail.
(3) Indian and Foreign Press Comments.
(4) Opinion of Eminent men of India and
Abroad.
(5) Resolutions from various Public Bodies
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PRICE RS. 2 (two).

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NATIONAL BOOK DEPOT.
FYZABAD.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 10, 1922.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

The Syrian Metropolitan of India has written to the Press to contradict the statement recently published that in a sermon preached by the Bishop on Good Friday he said certain things about Mahatma Gandhi—complimentary things. The Bishop now hastens to assure Christendom that he said nothing which could suggest his episcopal sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's political opinions and activities. His reference to the Mahatma is described by the Bishop as a "mere passing" one. He says he happens to know that Mahatma Gandhi "is a man of exceptional goodness and honesty and that he practises most of the virtues taught by our Lord in His Sermon on the Mount"; the Bishop therefore exhorted his flock to observe how a Hindu could lead a "Christian" life and bade them go and as good Christians improve on that Hindu's mode of living. That, says the Bishop, is all that he advised. He further suggests that he could have said no more—since he takes "no interest in politics." But the Bishop's almost horrified repudiation of sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's politics must read somewhat strangely to the average non-Christian. It is an interesting example of how modern Christianity would seek to divorce religion from a man's daily life so that while a man may call himself a devout Christian his politics remain utterly secular—utterly uninfluenced by any religious belief he may hold. The Muslim or the Hindu reasons thus:—"The Bishop declares that the Mahatma is a worthy imitator of Christ—a man of exceptional goodness and honesty who practises most of the virtues taught by Jesus Christ in the Sermon on the Mount. Surely such a man's life must be permeated by his goodness, his honesty and his virtue. Surely, his very politics are as upright as his domestic life. Surely then, he is a leader to be obeyed in all he preaches." But the "Christian" of to-day is in his thought-processes a coward. He dare not look beyond the four walls of his Church and though he avers that God is everywhere he seldom allows the thought of God to govern or guide his business or political ruminations and actions. Like the good Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar and India he does not give rein to logic while he believes. He erects a wall between his belief in God and certain of his dealings with his fellow-men. How many a "Christian" statesman or soldier who has blessed or assisted the spoliation or the subjugation of an Oriental people has paused on his way from Church to earn a beggar's blessing by giving some starving vagrant a dole. Only thus far from the Church doors has his religion accompanied him. If he carries his belief in God into a Council Chamber, that belief for the nonce is relegated to his "sub-conscious self".

The Syrian Metropolitan "takes no interest in politics." He doubtless

deems those Irish clergy and Muslim Ulama who include political thought and activity in their sphere, to be foolish pastors meddling with things which do not concern them. He perhaps sets Mahatma Gandhi down as a Christlike soul whose political activities are "a mistake." But he will concede that if God is ruler of the universe, all that happens therein is God's concern—and the concern of those who are zealous in God's interests and would guide the people of the world by the Law of God. And, conceding this, it is difficult to understand how any Christian prelate—or any thinking man—can shrink from the duty imposed on him with the gift of intellect—the duty of striving for the truth in all things, even in Politics. The young man, who, as narrated in the Gospel "went away sorrowful" from the presence of Christ, doubtless deemed Christ "a man of exceptional goodness and honesty." That young man has not been handed down to posterity as an example worthy to follow because he stopped short at a passive admiration of Christ and his teachings in the abstract but dared make no sacrifices for his belief. We must therefore commiserate the Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar and India for that he did not, as was earlier reported, express or suggest sympathy with Gandhi the Politician—the Political Leader who believes in God and whose belief is always with him.

PRISONERS AS TROPHIES.

Mahatma Gandhi has not been flogged in jail, says the Director of Information; we believe the statement. The Government have favoured him with the gift of a pillow and Mahatma Gandhi declared himself satisfied with his treatment; we believe the statement. We are also confident that the worthy jailor who seated himself in official dignity and watched the Mahatma standing, will some day spontaneously rise in the presence of the Master if it be his privilege to remain in contact with that saint of righteousness. Let us not grieve over these wanton details of Law and Order, for it has been a fatality with the British people to regard the individuals they have overpowered, physically, as food for self-worship. Petty mandarins glory in the fatality. Warren Hastings got possession of the nobleman who, with all his faults, was about to expose him, but volumes of apology have not covered the crime of Nundomar's execution. It is a touch of Imperial Philistinism to regard every captive enemy as a common felon. The bestial criminal who cut throats for lust, broke the law of the land; Mahatma Gandhi also broke the law of the land. They both offended against the Majesty of the Law and how can a Jail Superintendent distinguish between them as he sits in magisterial gravity as the King-Emperor's representative, as the Man on the Spot? He deserves our pity, and he and his accessory patrons will be remembered by posterity as subjects for pity. To curb natural indignation, let us however illustrate the fatality of such banal conduct in English history.

Mahatma Gandhi is no doubt regarded as a police trophy. Between Gandhi and Napoleon there is the difference of absolute opposites; they are almost of two species. But as we reflect on the Jail Code of Yervada, let us recall the Philistine character of precedents. Many Irish patriots have been treated as cut-throats and traitors according to the Anise and Cummin of the Law. We cannot afford to be over-excited at the insensibility of John Bull when he seizes his supposed enemies and competitors. Posterity blushes at the treatment of Napoleon when he was overpowered, but contemporaries deemed it a strong thing to do. He was committed to the lion-taming care of a bureaucrat of the name of Sir Hudson Lowe who applied the Law and tried to humble Napoleon. Judas Iscariot represents the class of intrinsically obscure people who attain immortality by association with the great. Hudson Lowe similarly acquired immortality by association with the great. Hudson Lowe similarly acquired immortality by accident. Bigger men than him have since the days of Pilate and Judas striven for remembrance, nor is their lineage extinct. Who would remember the Governorship of Hudson Lowe but for his execrable manners? Recall the treatment of Napoleon whose cult the Englishman at least understood. The British Government passed a Bill to ensure the "better custody" of Napoleon and committed the august prisoner to the whip of a faithful bureaucrat. "But a Government," says Lord Rosebery in *The Last Phase*, "which had wished Napoleon to be hanged or shot was not likely to select any person of large and generous nature to watch over the remainder of his life." And it was absurd to expect an executive official to excel the Government in the observance of delicacy. He could not gratify the wish of seeing Napoleon hanged or shot, but he did the

next best by playing the part of a cowardly tormentor. It would be seasonable now to realise the operation of such bullying mentality. We cull two passages from the authentic records of the oppression practised at St. Helena:—

July 16.—The Governor called and had an audience which lasted nearly two hours. The Emperor describing it to Lord Caves said: "I have recapitulated all our grievances without falling into a passion. I addressed by turns his understanding, his imagination, his feelings and his heart. I put it in his power to end all the mischief he had done and to commence upon a new plan altogether. But it was quite in vain. That man has no fibres; nothing is to be expected from him."

What the Governor had was the hard fibre which is the asset, according to Lord Birkenhead, of the Empire. A few days later, the Governor showed his teeth, another item in the inventory of bores. To avoid the monotony of mean episodes, we refer to the attitude of Hudson Lowe himself which is a typical revelation of character.

August 19.—Sir Hudson Lowe said to Dr. O'Meara: "Let Napoleon know that it depends on me entirely to render his situation more agreeable, but if he continues to treat me with disrespect, I WILL MAKE HIM FEEL MY POWER. He is my prisoner and I have a right to treat him according to his behaviour. I WILL BRING HIM TO REASON."

The Governor went away shouting "I consider Ali Pasha to be a much more respectable scoundrel than Napoleon." Between the thieving convict and the Emperor of France, the Governor could find no distinction. To use modern language, the Criminal Procedure Code did not recognise any difference; and there is no wisdom outside the four corners of the Jail Code. The Code never contemplated "Criminals" of the class which it tries to cope with on exceptional occasions.

There is undoubtedly some fatality with the British people, highly characteristic too, that they should be hard in the treatment of great prisoners. They see only crime in those that seem to do treason against their tradition of beneficent self-aggrandisement. They see no greatness, only crime. The strict Jail Code administration of Mahatma Gandhi's life is a thing that should not astonish us. The real tragedy of it all is that a people, professing the Creed of Jesus, should perform the mockery of treating a prophet of love, compassion and purity as their enemy. If there are tears to shed, let them not be for the sake of the sufferer.

Note of the Day

A Correction.

A misprint occurred in yesterday's leading article in the translation of the verse of the Quran which gives command to fight in self-defence. Instead of "Fighting is prescribed for you and it is *bad* for you," read "Fighting is prescribed for you and it is *hateful* to you" etc.

News from Persia.

The decision of the Persian Government to engage twelve American advisers on finance and public works will doubtless cause some chagrin in Great Britain. But the days are gone when Persia could be regarded as Great Britain's preserve, and we fancy that the Persian Government's decision is in some way a sequel to the "victory" recently won by the Standard Oil Company in securing concessions in a region where the Anglo-Persian Oil Company considered they alone should be so favoured. Another item of news from Persia gives us to smile—or at least the presentation of it by the artless Reuters does. M. Rothstein, the Bolshevik Minister at Teheran, is reported as leaving for Moscow and his successor is thus scornfully described:—"A *piston* named Shumyatski who before the revolution was a sailor in the Baltic Fleet, and was lately in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs." The italics are ours. Doubtless, Reuters's young man expected us in India to lift our artistic noses in surprise and remark:—"Dear me! How dreadful! Fancy a person like that being a Minister! It just shows how revolting the whole theory and process of Bolshevism is." But we in India are a democratic people—thanks to Mahatma Gandhi. We do not hold by the view that a man may not rise from the position of a sailor to that of a Minister. The present Viceroy of India was once a sailor and while working before the mast would undoubtedly have been referred to by Reuters as "a person named," etc. Instead of being turned against Bolshevism by Reuters's scornful words we are tempted almost to declare:—"All honour to a system which allows only a

clever sailor to hold a post which under the former Russian regime could be held by a besotted libertine or an accomplished liar of good family."

Less Majestic.

It will be remembered that soon after Mahatma Gandhi's conviction, the Rev. Mr. Popley of Madras wrote a letter in one of the moderate journals condemning the action of the Bombay Government. Evidently, that letter has given mighty offence to the Madras bureaucracy headed by Lord Willingdon. This ex-Satrap of Bombay to whom has been entrusted the delightful task of "ruling" Madras, has at last found an opportunity of giving vent to his pent up feelings on the impropriety of a gentleman of Mr. Popley's position "expressing personal opinions"—which are not flattering to the bureaucracy—on current political topics. Lord Willingdon was laying the foundation-stone of a new Y. M. C. A. building at Ootacamund, when he made the speech finding fault with Mr. Popley. It might seem as if Mr. Popley has committed some act of *lese majeste* by his criticism of the Bombay Government, and Lord Willingdon, whose solicitude for the Y. M. C. A. seems to be undoubtedly of a high order, would not certainly have its officials—and for the matter of that, officials of any administrative organisation—express even their personal opinions "which seem to be at complete variance with the basic principles of the Y. M. C. A." According to this Willingdonian *ipse dixit*, none may venture his opinions because forsooth he happens to be connected with an administrative organization. It might be inconvenient, no doubt, from Lord Willingdon's point of view, if people possessing a record for some public services were freely to condemn the immoral actions of Government and its officials. If Lord Willingdon's dictum were to be conceded, it would simply mean that the moment one took up an official position with a body like the Y. M. C. A. he would become a bond slave, and no more. We hope Mr. Popley will vigorously rebuke the presumptuousness of Lord Willingdon in claiming to determine the right conduct for all sorts of people and let the Governor of Madras understand that he had better reform his own house first by putting into strict force the Rules for the conduct of Government Servants against all those officers of Government, European and Indian, who too often dabble in politics and find congenial occupation in stirring up communal jealousies or otherwise bring the Government into disrepute among the people.

Catching a Tartar.

One Mr. K. Hamilton, Deputy Commissioner of Nimar (Central Provinces), who appears to be obligingly officious, has at last caught, verily, a tartar. Mr. Hamilton, being a member of that infallible fraternity—the I.C.S.—must have looked upon himself as one whose word was law. He gratuitously took upon himself the task of circulating some photographs of the Chauri Chaura tragedy among all loyal people in his district for their enlightenment and edification, as he must have thought—and also to bring home to them "the results for which agitators are responsible." Among the bodies that were singled out by Mr. Hamilton for his confidence was the Khandwa Bar Association. But that body, being more intelligent and self-respecting than the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar thought, rudely shocked his self-complacency by strongly protesting against his remark, "which may bring home the results for which agitators are responsible" as this is yet *sub judice* and also on the ground that the Association does not agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, that it (the Chauri Chaura affair) was the work of the agitators. The "most unkindest cut of all" is yet to follow. The Association went further and pertinently reminded him "that the set is incomplete without the photographs of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and of scenes of the Martial Law administration in the Punjab as well as of the Moplah Train Tragedy—the work of men of Dyer and O'Dwyer mentality," and suggested that "the Deputy Commissioner be asked to supply the whole set at one and the same time." We hope that the Association's well-merited rebuke has given a quietus to the officiousness of Mr. Hamilton. The whole affair ought, however, to serve as a lesson to the many officious officials, who, in their anti-N.C.O. zeal, go to lengths not warranted either by their position or the sanction of law.

Bad Manners—A Crime.

The Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. M. Dastoor, has done well in exposing the "cowardly" conduct of a Captain Palmer, who was charged before him with insult, assault and wrongful restraint. The facts of the case were fully set out in one of our Police Court reports. A Hyderabad Pleader, recently practising as a Unani Hakim in Bombay, went to Nepean Sea Road in search of a Dr. Rustonji. Not knowing his residence, the Hakim entered the compound of a house tenanted by Europeans. The accused in this case was engaged in cleaning his motor car and the fringe of the complainant's loose coat happened to touch the accused. The latter fell into a rage and assaulted the complainant—"an old, weak man whose very dress and appearance ought to have suggested to anyone that he was a respectable person," and then tried to turn the tables against him. The Magistrate held that the accused's "conduct was most cowardly" and "such as ill becomes a man who is wearing the uniform of his Majesty's army." Further, the accused's conduct "was not only cowardly but shameful, and his subsequent attempt to turn the tables on the complainant . . . is still more dastardly." Mr. Dastoor convicted the Captain of the offences charged and gave him a lenient sentence as he did not wish to see his future marred. It has been well said that bad manners on the part of Englishmen in India are a crime. We wish that Englishmen would take a lesson from the case of Captain Palmer, and refrain from conduct which must render an already difficult situation more difficult. We know there are many good Englishmen, but the few bad ones there are bring the whole community into bad odour. Government, if they care at all for mutual good feeling between Indians and Englishmen, would do well to enforce strict disciplinary action against Englishmen who are found guilty of bad manners, which to-day is a far greater crime than it could ever have been in the past.

A Modern Daniel.

After the many declarations by responsible heads of Government departments and one or two High Courts that the wearing of white caps is no crime, the action of the Gunter District Magistrate in penalising those white, inoffensive and comfortable—caps, comes as a strange piece of theatricality, in which some members of the I.C.S. are past-masters. Mr. Vernon, the District Magistrate in question, was holding an enquiry in his Court, when three persons entered the Court with Gandhi caps; and the very sight of those caps roused the spleen of Mr. Vernon, who considered them as "emblems of disaffection against Government," which "should not be worn during a judicial proceeding." Of course, the wearers of the caps refused to give any weight to the silly effusion of Mr. Vernon, especially when it has been held everywhere that the wearing of the cap is no crime. But Mr. Vernon who is a law unto himself, regarding the refusal as "an insult to the Court," promptly tried and found them "guilty of contempt of Court" and fined them each Rs. 15 or in default ten days' simple imprisonment. Verily, a second Daniel came to judgment! There can be no more stupid way of dealing with people. If Mr. Vernon thinks he is enhancing the prestige of the Government which he serves, he is sadly mistaken. On the contrary, by such conduct, he is helping to bring the law and justice as administered in this country, into ridicule.

Apricos Delhi.

The other day we were informed through a channel regarded generally as being somewhat official that the Amir of Kabul had decided to build a new capital and summer capital. The report informed us with some apparent glee that the Amir was obviously influenced in this step by the precedent of Delhi and Simla. At the time we might well have commented upon the straits to which the apologists for D-ki and Simla were reduced in that they pointed to the fact of the Amir's imitating them as tending to show how wise they are. Yesterday, Reuters's Special Service told us of how Sir Valentine Chetol has been defending the new Delhi scheme against the attacks of Mr. Edmund Chandler. Sir Valentine's effort may be summarised in Old Bill's trenchant words "Well, if you know of a better 'olo, go to it!" It is not a convincing report. We yield to none in our sentimental regard for Old Delhi and that is why we yield to none in the extreme repulsion which fills us when we contemplate the buildings of New Delhi—those blatant horrors erected in the Punjabi-Saracenic style of architecture. And the thought that an O.B.E. or an itinerant Imperial Asset, prances where Mogul grandees lived and died is one to make the lover of Old Delhi shudder. Our Misake.

We referred yesterday to Mr. Cameron of Mulshi as "a Deputy Superintendent of Police." On learning that the gentleman in question is an employee of the Tata's we hasten to correct the statement that he is a Police Officer, with apologies to the Police.

LORD INCHCAPE.

TO VISIT INDIA IN AUTUMN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Lord Inchcape will proceed to India in the autumn in his capacity of Chairman of Retrenchment Committee which will largely follow the lines of the Geddes Committee.

RETRENCHMENT IN INDIA.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SCOPE FOR ECONOMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

Lord Inchcape, Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of India, (Central) over the expenditure, will proceed to India in the autumn of this year to prosecute the enquiry. The departments of Government of India have been instructed to make every preparation which can facilitate and expedite the work of the Committee. They will undertake an examination of activities of each branch of the administration with reference not only to the work performed at headquarters of the Government of India but also to the expenditure incurred by the Central Government in various provinces and to the administration of minor local Governments, which is financed direct from the central budget. In making this examination, they will consider whether economies can be effected in working and whether the expense incurred is in every case justified by the value of the work performed. They will be instructed to formulate in advance of the meeting of the Committee proposal for any reduction of outlay which appear to them to be feasible, bearing in mind that in the interest of economy it may be desirable to discontinue or restrict activities which, though desirable in themselves, may be beyond the means of Government in the present financial situation. The results of examination will be laid before Lord Inchcape's committee, when it assembles.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., of the Finance Department, will be placed on special duty in order to watch the progress of this preliminary work in administrative departments and to direct it into profitable channels. Meanwhile, as part of the preliminary work for Lord Inchcape's Committee, a small committee is now sitting at Simla, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Innes, and General Sir Havelock Hudson and Mr. G. C. Sim, as members, to enquire into the strength of the staff at Army headquarters.

ENQUIRY INTO INDIAN FINANCES.

LORD INCHCAPE'S "QUALIFICATION."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The "Times" says that Lord Inchcape is eminently qualified to conduct the much-needed enquiry into the financial position of the Indian Empire and hopes he will succeed in bringing the Home Government into closer touch with Indian realities. India is beginning to regard the Government of India as its own, while the Home Government, to which Indians formerly appealed, now appears to lag behind the march of Indian sentiment.

CALCUTTA JAIL ENQUIRY.

A CONVICT'S DEPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

At to-day's Magisterial enquiry into the Presidency Jail Mutiny, Convict Sheikh Khaled deposed at great length as to the quality of food supplied to ordinary and political prisoners. After describing the food supplied to ordinary prisoners and Khilafat prisoners, when the latter came to the Presidency Jail, witnesses said they were given bad and uneatable food and in small quantities, hardly sufficient for adults. When the Khilafat prisoners came they were better fed and better treated. The ordinary prisoners used to complain as to this differential treatment, but the Superintendent took no notice of their complaint. One day, on account of their poor food, ordinary convicts went on hunger strike. After this they were given better food and in sufficient quantity. The first *Hartal* took place when the Khilafat prisoners came. Prior to the arrival of Khilafat prisoners, there was no *Hartal*. The witness stated what had happened prior to the mutiny. He corroborated the story of a warder assaulting a Mahomedan convict while saying prayer. The convicts complained about this to the Jailor and when they got no redress from him, they refused to take food. Then a whistle was sounded followed by the ringing of an alarm bell. Immediately the jail officers and warders, armed with guns and *lathis*, came to the jail enclosure. They assaulted the convicts, who in return attacked and chased the sepoys. The latter retreated up to the main gate and opened fire, first in the air and then on the convicts, who by this time began to throw bricks and stones towards the warders. Enquiry then adjourned.

VICEROY'S RESIGNATION.

NO TRUTH IN THE RUMOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The forecast of a London newspaper "Sunday Illustrated" concerning resignation of Lord Reading is absolutely without any foundation, as enquiries in authoritative quarters contradict the statement that Lord Reading has resigned or contemplates resigning Viceroyalty of India.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF VICEROY.

A GREAT CALAMITY TO THE COUNTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 9.

Relating to the announcement that Lord Reading's resignation is imminent, Dr. Gour expresses to the Associated Press representative, that it will be the greatest calamity to this country, if Lord Reading goes at this juncture. The resignation of Mr. Montagu filled the hearts of Indian constitutionalists with dismay. The retirement of their other friend Lord Reading will break their heart and make them feel that the British Cabinet in spite of its declarations intends to embark upon a reactionary policy towards India. He thinks that if the Legislative Assembly were in session, a motion to adjourn would have been immediately made to consider the alarming news. Representatives of the Assembly should lose no time in voicing their feelings. The members of the Assembly know that he is a true friend of India and the fact that he has not been able to liberalize the Government of India, is not due to any want of efforts on his part. If he is gone hopes of further reforms will also vanish with him for a long time to come.

CENSORING OF NEWS IN THE PUNJAB.

A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 9.

There is no foundation in the story reproduced by a Punjab newspaper that the Punjab Government have been strictly censoring every item of news that emerges from the Province.

KING AND QUEEN LEAVE FOR CALAIS.

VISIT TO KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The King and Queen had a hearty send-off when they left London, this morning, for their first State visit to the King and the Queen of Belgium since the war. Their Majesties were loudly cheered by great crowds as they drove to Victoria Station in brilliant sunshine. The Duke of Connaught bade them farewell at the station.

Their Majesties had an equally enthusiastic welcome at Dover where they embarked on the Royal Yacht "Aetolion" which, escorted by nine destroyers, left for Calais when the King and the Queen proceed to Brussels. They are accompanied by Earls Haig and Beatty and Countess of Athlone.

OVATION TO KING AND QUEEN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Brussels.—King Albert in the General's uniform wearing the Garter, accompanied by Queen, and attended by the celebrated Burgomaster, Max, awaited the arrival of the train, carrying Their Majesties, King and Queen of Britain. As the latter emerged from their saloon, tremendous cheering began, which ran through the whole of the route, from the station to the Palace, traversed by the Royal visitors. Dense crowds availed themselves of every point of vantage, in and overlooking the processional route which was lined by cavalry and infantry.

The city put on a festival appearance in brilliant sunshine.

REDUCTION IN TEA DUTY.

DEMAND FOR FURTHER PREFERENCE REFUSED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gideon Murray contended that Budget reduction in the tea duty of fourpence per pound detrimentally affected the sale of Empire grown teas and induced purchase of foreign teas. He asked that the preference to the former should be increased from one-sixth to one-fourth and thus procure reduction of fourpence on all classes.

Mr. Hilton Young replying said he did not believe that the commanding position of Empire grown tea in home markets would in any way be endangered. He was not prepared to accept Mr. Murray's proposal, which would cost at least a million sterling in a full year.

MULSHI STRUGGLE.

THE CRITICAL PHASE.

REGIME OF LAWLESSNESS.

PROMINENT LEADERS SENTENCED.

(By our Special Representative.)

Bold peasantry their country's pride; When once destroyed can never be supplied. A new chapter is being added to the story of Maharashtra. It will be entirely in keeping with all the gallant deeds that the heroes and warriors of the past of the Maratha race performed to the eternal glory of Maharashtra. In a remote corner of the Poona District there is a beautiful and fertile valley surrounded on three sides by the steep walls of the Sahyadri Mountains with their projecting peaks kissing the clouds. The valley is the home of the Mavlas. The Mulshi Petha, as the valley is called, is inhabited by over 12,000 Mavlas and contains about 50 villages covering an area of 40,000 square acres. The rainfall in this tract is very regular and plentiful, some portions receiving from 200 to 250 inches of rain every year. The scenery has been rendered all the more enchanting by the two rivers, the Nira and the Mula, which have their sources in the Petha, their confluence being near the Mulshi village. The villages produce plenty of rice, the best rice available in Maharashtra known as Ambemohor, which is a luxury even to the rich. The Petha makes an average of 15,000 *Mandis* of rice. The hills of the Petha supply the Mavlas with abundance of fuel which is to be had only for the gathering and so is grass with which the ranges of the Sahya are robed from top to foot.

The Mavla is a familiar figure in Maharashtra. He is simple in his habits and honest in his dealings. He is strongly built and is of rough and rugged appearance. His clothes consist of three pieces, one to cover his head, one his shoulders and a third and small piece covers his loins. Western Civilization with its message of "multiply year wants" has not even dimly affected these sturdy Marathas. The Mavlas are singularly free from any sort of vice. Not a single liquor-shop disfigures this valley. Even tea is unknown to these simple folks.

A traveller passing through the Mavla's villages is carried to the days, two centuries ago, when contentment prevailed and life's struggle had not assumed the present ferocious aspect. The village has no pretensions about it. It consists of about 50 to 60 huts irregularly built in clusters of 10 to 20. Nature has lavished plentifully her gifts of beauty, if the hand of man has not taken care to add a single taint to it. The climate of the valley is bracing and a student of nature can find no better and sweeter home to study her characteristics. The hut of the Mavla is a very simple thing. It is usually divided into two parts. The inner apartment is kept reserved for family requirements. The outer 'Hall' generally has two pieces of furniture, a grinding stone and a latened carpet.

Mavlas as soldiers. Maharashtra loves the Mavlas. The Mavlas are to a great extent the makers of soldiers that gathered under the banner of great Shivaji in defence of the Motherland and protection of religion—to save their Dharma and Deeds. Maharashtra cherishes fond memories of the ancestors of the Mavlas and honours their descendants. They are still the guardians of the heroism of the Maratha race. A thrill of horror passed through Maharashtra when the people came to know that the brave Mavlas were going to be driven out of their homes and hearths that their historic lands were going to be sub-

IMPRISONED MULSHI LEADERS.



Chitra Shala Press Poona.

From left to right: Dr. V. D. Phatak, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., M.D., Mr. S. K. Damie, B.A. LL.B., Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, M.A., Mr. Vasudeo Rao Joshi, Proprietor, Chitra Shala Press and Mr. Haribhau Phatak. The first three of these have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Joshi gets 15 days' simple imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or in default of the latter, 15 days' additional imprisonment and Mr. Haribhau Phatak has been sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

large profits, there will be a substantial saving of coal—and to effect all this the Mavlas will be turned out of their beautiful valley to seek employment in a city like Bombay or Sholapur and will be long compelled to exist in their lot with the wretched mill-labours in the slums of Bombay. The Tata scheme, according to its own sponsors, is one of "public utility" and a "national" concern. But the scheme will have reduced the Mavlas into vagrants in their own country. Not even the Tata Company can deny that the Mavla is deeply attached to his lands. Sentiment plays no small part in the life of the Indian. Mahatma Gandhi writing on the Mulshi problem has truly said:—

"I dare say the problem of disease and poverty can be easily solved, and the surcore half-starved men and women, and others will live in luxury if the three lakhs of the decrepit humanity were shot and their bodies utilized for making knife handles. And yet no one but a lunatic will put up such a suggestion. Is the case any weaker when men and women are not to be shot, but compulsorily dispossessed of their valued lands about which sentiment and romance and all that makes life worth living, have grown up? I suggest to the custodians of the great name (Tata) that they would more truly advance India's interest if they will defer to the wishes of their weak helpless countrymen."

The Government have lent all the weight of their support, legal as well as of "force" to the Tata Co. by misusing the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

The Mavlas are determined not to submit to a lawless law. They are convinced that the application of the Act is unjust. They are prepared to fight the Company with the non-violent weapon of Satyagraha. The Mavla has abandoned the sword and arrow of his forefathers. He has embraced Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence. His faith in that creed is unswerving. Satyagrah is on the lips of every Mavla woman or man. When asked in the Court by the Magistrate I have seen many a Mavla replying with tearful eyes that he had gone to the ditch to offer Satyagrah because his lands were going to be submerged and he found that the only remedy was Satyagraha.

Satyagrah is being offered to the Com-

(Continued on next page.)

SUDAN.

"A PART OF EGYPTIAN TERRITORY."

CONSTITUTION COMMISSION'S RESOLVE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Cairo.—The Egyptian fear of a movement for the separation of the Sudan from Egypt has been increased by a declaration of the leading Sudanese Sheikh on the occasion of Lord Allenby's recent visit to the Sudan that the Sudan was a distinct nationality and should be allowed to develop on its own lines.

The Constitution Commission has now passed a resolution declaring that the Sudan is under the Egyptian suzerainty and a part of the Egyptian territory.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS PLACED ON UNATTACHED LIST.

FOR FRATERNISING WITH MOBS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Cairo.—The Commander of the Sixteenth Egyptian Infantry Battalion and five officers have been placed on the unattached list in consequence of the behaviour of troops on 20th March when the troops fraternized with the mobs and made no attempt to protect the people who were attacked.

ATTACK ON UNIONISTS' HOUSES.

2 MEN KILLED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The Houses of three Unionists near Dugannon were attacked by armed men and a fight ensued in which two Unionists, including a special Constable, were killed. Reprisals are feared.

WILKINS MURDER CASE.

PRISONER DENIES CHARGE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Crowds, mostly women, fought for admittance into Court at Bournemouth when the ex-serviceman Alaway charged with the murder of Miss Irene Wilkins last December, was remanded for a week after the Police evidence that the prisoner denied the charge when arrested. Alaway's wife was in Court.

OIL EXPLOITATION IN NEW GUINEA.

ANGLO-PERSON CO. PROSPECTS 2000 SQ. MILES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Melbourne.—The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has prospected two thousand square miles in New Guinea for oil. Seepages were found, but the report generally is unfavourable. Pending a further survey Middle Opeik basin is recommended pending which the Commonwealth will not grant the oil discovery rights.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR T. FRASER DEAD.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir Thomas Fraser.

Major-General Sir Thomas Fraser, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., was born in 1840, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1862. He was promoted to be Major-General in 1888. He was on military duty in Turkey (1876) and served in the Transvaal War (1881) as D.A.A., and I.M.G. and as A.Q.M.G., and the Nile Expedition (1884-85).

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The following are the Cricket matches results:—

Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire, by ten wickets (Macaulay of Yorkshire took 11 wickets for 31 runs).

Middlesex beat Cambridge University by ten wickets. (In Cambridge's second innings, Durston took six wickets for 29 runs and performed a "hat-trick.")

Leicestershire beat Glamorgan by an innings and 197 runs. (Pa-kin took 11 Glamorgan wickets for 60 runs).

Oxford University beat Middlesex on the first innings.

Warwickshire beat Worcestershire by 81 runs.

Nottinghamshire beat Leicestershire by nine wickets. (Hardstaff made 117 net out for Nottingham and took 8 wickets for 45).

TERRORISM IN U. P.

NO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE YET.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME TO BE FOLLOWED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The following press communique has been issued by the Publicity Department of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee; The Associated Press messages about the decision of the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee in regard to the starting of individual Civil Disobedience is incomplete and do not give all the facts. Civil Disobedience was discussed at the Council meeting and the members were of opinion that permission should be granted for individual Civil Disobedience to the District Committees which were prepared for it. It was thought generally that the time was fast coming when we would have to defend against, at all costs, the rights of free speech and Association. No formal decision however was arrived at and the matter was referred to the Provincial Congress Committee.

A subsequent resolution dealt with the reports of official terrorism and in Sitapur District and in Sholapur District where most shameful humiliating methods had been adopted to overawe the poor villagers who had shown their sympathy with the Congress. The resolution expressed deep sympathy for the afflictions of the inhabitants of these districts and congratulated on the remarkable control they had shown in adhering to non-violence in spite of great provocations. Further the resolution called upon the people to concentrate on organisation and the Constructive Programme to make themselves fit at an early date for Civil Disobedience.

The police have taken away during the last search of the Provincial Congress office proceedings of the last council meeting. It is therefore not possible to give the full proceedings of that meeting. Reports from Sitapur State that the Court of Warda officials and Police are still terrorising in the rural areas. It is significant that in addition to this official terrorism it has been announced that the Government is stationing additional police in the districts.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE.

DETERMINED NOT TO RECOGNISE SOVIETS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Paris.—Careful enquiries in official quarters regarding the attitude of France towards the present phase of the Geneva Conference tend to the conclusion that whatever may be the Russian reply to the memorandum of the Allies, France will not recognise the Soviets unless she is convinced of their bona-fides regarding the international engagements, and unless the Soviets prove that their Government represents Russia. The French think that the main objective of the Soviets in Geneva is to secure a huge cash loan to which France is most averse.

In this connection, it is noteworthy to observe a Geneva message which says that Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a gathering of journalists, emphasised that all the Allies were agreed on the latter point and expressed his belief that if the Soviet's reply was substantially satisfactory France would continue to be with us.

KENYA LAND SETTLEMENT.

WANTED "WORKERS" NOT "PROFESSIONALS."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Nairobi 9.—The Convention Associations, through affiliated bodies, have organised means for the purpose of settling on land applicants from India and have opened an information bureau in Nairobi with representatives throughout the country. This movement has the full support of Government. The letter addressed by the Convention to prominent people in India states that the country wants workers and there is little opening for professionals of salaried posts. This movement was originated by Civil servants and military officers anxious to leave India, in view of the present situation there.

CHANGTOLIN'S HALT.

HONAN MILITARY GOVERNOR SIDES AGAINST WU-PEI-FU

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Peking.—General Changtoshin has apparently halted near the Great Wall, his friends are endeavouring to secure favourable treatment for him.

The Hankow railway has been out north of Kwangshui.

It is reported that Chaochi, Military Governor of Honan, has taken sides against General Wu-peifu and that a fighting has occurred at Chengchow and Singangshu.

GENOA TANGLE.

IS ENTENTE BROKEN?

LLOYD GEORGE'S CONTRADICTION.

"TIMES" STATEMENT—"DELIBERATE AND MALICIOUS INVENTION".

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9. Genoa.—The Conference was prominent at question time in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain said a summary had reached Mr. Lloyd George of the statement of "The Times" correspondent at Genoa that Mr. Lloyd George had told M. Barthou that the "Entente" is broken, and Britain is free to seek other friendship. Mr. Lloyd George had asked Mr. Chamberlain to contradict the statement as a "deliberate and malicious invention." Mr. Chamberlain added, "I cannot conceive for what interest or public purpose, a British newspaper during the great International Conference, deliberately sets itself to misrepresentation." Mr. Chamberlain said he believed the Editor of "The Times" was living at the French headquarters at Genoa throughout the Conference, but he certainly had not been in touch with anyone authorised to speak with anyone for Britain.

A Labour member, Mr. Thorne, asked whether Government had power to bring "this particular gentleman, and newspaper" to the Bar of the House to be admonished by the Speaker.

Mr. Chamberlain did not reply, whereupon Labour members shouted: "Why not? You put workers in jail for less." The matter then dropped.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REFUTATION.

Lord Birkenhead, interviewed by an evening newspaper, said the statement in "The Times" that he had urged Mr. Lloyd George to break with France was a "sensational and foolish invention."

EMPHATIC CONTRADICTION FROM GENOA.

ENTENTE OR CONFERENCE NOT ENDED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9. The sensational report from Genoa that Mr. Lloyd George had told M. Barthou that the Entente was ended is emphatically contradicted in a message from Genoa which says that it is learned at Villa Dalbert that though Mr. Lloyd George may have remarked on the danger to the Conference and the Entente if France persisted in her present attitude, he certainly had not said that the Conference was over or that the Entente was ended. On the contrary, Mr. Lloyd George sincerely hopes this will not prove to be the case.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS

NO FEAR OF BEING IMPERILLED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9. At question time, in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said he had no reason to suppose that the discussions at Genoa were likely to imperil the Anglo-French relations. The British policy as regards the execution of the Treaty of Versailles was unchanged.

ITALO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

TEXT NOT YET RECEIVED BY BRITAIN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9. In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Chamberlain said Government had not yet received the text of the Italo-Turkish Agreement, which could not be published without the consent of the Italian Government.

Sir J. D. Rees suggested that as the Allies were concluding separate treaties with Turkey providing concessions calculated to prejudice British trade, steps should be taken to accelerate the Greek evacuation of Asia Minor and the completion of peace negotiations with Turkey.

AGREEMENT WITH CONSTANTINOPLE ONLY.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, emphasised that the Italo-Turkish Agreement was exclusively with the Constantinople Government and the signature of the Agreement would not prevent the continued cooperation of the Allies in endeavouring to bring about a settlement in the East, nor impair the cordiality of their relations. In reply to Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy,

THE MULSHI STRUGGLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

pany and the Government and the country now knows to how much suffering these Mavlas and the Satyagrahi volunteers are being subjected. The three days, last week, Satyagrah was practised witnessed many a disgraceful spectacle in that beautiful valley. Mavli women, the most in offensive souls I have seen, were treated in a dastardly manner, men were beaten, assaulted and thrashed. About 100 men are in jail suffering imprisonment because they think that the cause of the Mavlas is just, their grievance is genuine and that to help them is the *dharma* of every Mahatma worth the name. Men of learning and eminence, men highly respected and men of great social status are coming forward to help the Mavlas.

The most remarkable thing about the whole movement is the noble spirit of suffering and self-sacrifice which the volunteers and leaders are showing. The valley to-day is bubbling with enthusiasm and readiness to face suffering. There are volunteers who have gone to distant Mulshi from different parts of the great Maharashtra provinces. There are some from C. P., some from the Karnatak, while many from the Deccan and a few even from Andore and Gujarat. The movement has fortunately enlisted the sympathy and active help of some of the noblest and the best sons of Maharashtra. Many of these workers have devoted their precious years to the country's service without caring for public recognition.

In Maharashtra the distance between the rich classes and the poor is not very wide. And that is why at times the workers have sprung even from the aristocratic ranks and have rubbed shoulders with the masses. They have experienced the daily miseries of the poor. They have lived their life and moved with them in their villages and fields. Maharashtra has set a high ideal of leadership. Many prominent Maharashtra have suffered for their convictions in one way or the other in the Mulshi struggle and have thus become dearest to the people. The Maharashtra are comparatively poor and therefore all honour to those who have come forward to work among the poor.

LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Bhushute of Poona, no sooner did he see that there was some sort of scheme of constructing a dam in the valley, than he tried to gauge the feeling of the Mavlas a dozen years back and enlisted the sympathy of Lok Tilak for the cause of the Mavlas. He was an unsparring worker among the Marathas of the valley. His devotion was only to be equalled by the unassuming character of his work. Mr. Bhushute is now undergoing a term of imprisonment in defence of the homes of the Mavlas.

Mr. Karandikar B.A., LL.B., of the staff of the "Kesari," was another member of this devoted band of patriotic workers. He was known among the poor as their friend. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment only a few days back.

Mr. Bapat is a worker among the Untouchables. He has pointed quite to a new way of working among the "caste-aways" of Hindu society. He moved among the Mahars and Dheds, took these people to wells, washed their bodies and their clothes and swept their houses and streets. He has made his residence among these poor Mavlas, and I have seen them prostrating before him in all gratitude and affection.

Dr. V. D. Phatak, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., M.D., is a successful doctor of Poona earning about Rs. 2,000 per month. The Doctor-Sahab recently abandoned his practice and took up the Khadi cap and coat in place of his rich English dress. He was cheerful and very popular among the people. He has been convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, M.A., is a well-known politician in Maharashtra and distinguished journalist. He with Mr. S. K. Damle, B.A., LL.B., Editor of the "Raj-Karan," Mr. Vasudeo Joshi and Haribhai Phatak has also been sent to jail.

Mr. Ranade of the Paisa Fund is a prominent figure in the Deccan because of his work in connection with the Paisa Fund. Mr. Kanitkar and Mr. Dastane, pleader of Bhushal are unassuming workers. Mr. Narayanao Vaidya, B.A., LL.B., of Nagpur has come over here to work among the Mavlas and has now been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. These are only a few of the workers. Many young and enthusiastic volunteers from different parts of Maharashtra, including Indore and Nagpur, have thrown in their lot with and have equally suffered for the Mavlas.

DUTY BEFORE COUNTRY.

The duty before the country is quite clear. The situation has become critical and the question remains no longer as merely of local significance. Some of the best workers in Maharashtra are clapped in jail and there is no knowing how many more will be similarly treated. The grievances of the Mavlas, who number no less than 10,000 are just. Their cause is righteous. The questionable tactics resorted to by the Tata Co. and the Police connivance of the same deserve the severest condemnation by the whole country. The Mavlas appeal to their countrymen to stand by them in their hour of calamity, when their dear homelands are threatened with destruction. The Mavlas removed from Mulshi Petha will only go to swell the ranks of paupers and beggars in big cities and if such a calamity is allowed to occur, the public of this country will have cause to repent for generations to come for their criminal apathy towards the peasantry—the backbone of the nation.

SATYAGRAHA LEADERS SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 9. The Mulshi Satyagraha case was taken up to-day at 12 p.m. One Mavla Satyagrahi absented himself. The case against him was withdrawn. Judgment was given at 3 p.m. The following are the terms of imprisonment for each.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpe M.A. 6 months rigorous imprisonment; Dr. V. D. Phatak 6 months rigorous imprisonment; Mr. S. K. Damle 6 months rigorous imprisonment; Mr. H. G. Phatak 4 months rigorous im-

prisonment; Mr. Ragnath Gaird 4 months rigorous imprisonment; Mr. Mulje Ganeah 2 months rigorous imprisonment; Mr. Vasudeo Joshi 15 days simple imprisonment and 50 Rs. fine; Mr. Hirve Rs. 100 fine in default one month simple. Sixteen Mavlas got one month rigorous imprisonment each. One lame Mavla got one month simple.

DUTY OF MAHARASHTRA.

LEADER'S MESSAGE.

On being requested to give his message, Prof. S. M. Paranjpe said "Our cause is a righteous one. Our means are non-violent. That the Government should now have felt the necessity of amending 'the Land Acquisition Act' is itself a sufficient justification of our position. Indirectly then, the Government have admitted our moral victory. Satyagraha is essential for compelling the Government to amend the Act and to apply the Act thus amended to Mulshi Petha. By this alone, the Homeland of the Mavlas will be saved. They must be saved and that is the plain duty of Maharashtra to-day."

Dr. V. D. Phatak said: "It is the duty of educated Maharashtra to the up the Mulshi Satyagraha. By saving their homelands alone, we shall be able to win over the hearts of our illiterate Mavla brethren. If Maharashtra would fail to do even this little bit for the Mavlas, if even this unity could not be brought about—why talk of 'national unity' and 'Swarajya' for the country at all?"

Mr. S. K. Damle said "My only request is that Maharashtra should take up the Mulshi-Mavlas' cause as their own and should lead it to a successful end."

SITUATION AT MULSHI.

MAVLA'S DETERMINATION.

Thus the "Maharatta"—"The Mulshi Satyagraha struggle has fast reached a stage which is critical and which would profoundly affect the political life of Maharashtra in various aspects. Already the brutalities indulged in under the legal garb of 'necessary force' in self-defence by the Tata Company's servants and the hired gundas, have cast their grim shadow and none knows the dire effects it would produce. We give elsewhere the harrowing details of the struggle. The Tata Power Company incited their labourers to physical violence which was absolutely monstrous and cowardly in view of the fact that the Satyagrahi Mavlas and their leaders were known to be under the vow of non-violence and non-retaliation. Even the women of the Mavlas were treated to an exhibition of indecent antics which would send the blood boiling in the veins of any self-respecting man. And all these things were done under the very eyes of the officials of the benign British Government who simply enjoyed the whole devilish scene, at least they did not raise a finger in the defence of the helpless people or said a word in protest. We seriously ask where was the vaunted majesty of law which dealt even justice to heroes and men and which held the honour of women inviolable. Is not the British Government, through their officers, guilty of serious sins of omission in this case? The Government stands wholly condemned in this moral struggle of the Mavlas against capitalist autocracy which they have backed with all their resources leaving the Mavlas who looked up to them as *Ma-bap Sirkar* in the cold lurch.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

"The Tata Power Company, with the sins of many an illegality on their hands, stopped all work last year, but the interval was utilised by them not to try to effect a graceful compromise which was thrice suggested to our knowledge by the leaders of the Satyagraha movement, but to invoke the legal help of the Government to crush the Mavlas, under the dead weight of the 'brute-force' in a legalised garb. Several sections of the Land Acquisition Act were brought into requisition and the Mavlas were forced to fight an uphill battle with all the odds against them. All honour to those Mavlas and their leaders who took up the challenge and sacrificed themselves in the cause! A notice was given by the Satyagrahis of the time and place where Satyagraha would be practised. Hundreds of the Mavlas assembled in the Satyagraha Camp to die in defence of their lands which they called their mother. And what did they intend to do? Only to offer peaceful non-violent Satyagraha in which they would have to suffer both physically and legally! The Tata Power Company was so dead to the moral considerations in this struggle that their officers directed their labourers to make a free use of their physical capacity and to take all possible liberties with the Satyagrahis. The Government also went to their aid and the free use of Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. came into vogue. The Satyagrahi Mavlas in their attempts at Satyagraha were indecently abused and inhuman atrocities were committed by the human monsters hired by the Company. They cannot even be described in decent language. Sticks were thrust in the anus of some of them. It is not that Satyagrahis could not have retaliated. The Mavlas and the people" in Maharashtra still retain some sparks of their old courage and love of fight, even in these days of wholesale emancipation, but they were true and faithful to their oath of non-violence! But what moral justification these human brutes of the Company's servants have on their side? Or what moral justification have the Government officers on their side in conniving at these things? We believe, that there are sufficient weapons in the legal armory of the Government to take action if they intended to do so, but the fact is that they did not! Furthermore, one legal complaint lodged by one of the Satyagrahis was rejected on some flimsy grounds by the Additional District Magistrate! What would have been the loss if the complainant would have been allowed to produce his evidence? But the prestige-ridden member of the bureaucracy could not tolerate that!"

REPARATIONS.

GESSLER ON IMPOSSIBILITY OF COMPLETE FULFILMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 9. Berlin.—The German reading of the situation regarding the reparations was presented by the Minister of Defence, Herr Gessler, at Hamburg. He said that the Government by carrying out and fulfilling the obligations had hitherto gained time, and made the enemies realise the impossibility of their complete fulfilment. He anticipated that if France now proceeded alone against Germany in the matter of the reparations, Britain and other States would not prevent her but would refuse her all support.

RIVERS OF ANATOLIA.

SCIENTIFIC MISSION'S EXPLORATIONS

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9. Paris.—A scientific Mission has recently studied the rivers of Anatolia with regard to their suitability for transport and industry. A Belgian electrical company has asked the Angora Government for a concession to construct Electric Power Stations on the rivers. The Angora Ministry of Public Works is now considering the plans. The mission reports that all roads recently constructed in Asia Minor, between the ports and the inland towns, have been laid down with a view to use by heavy lorries.

KARACHI STEAMER IN COLLISION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 8. Hamburg.—The British steamer "Nevasa" from Karachi on entering the port collided with a British steamer "Maimyo" from Calcutta. The former vessel was slightly damaged on the bridge deck.

PERSIAN CABINET

WHOLESALE RESIGNATIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

Teheran, May 9.—The Cabinet with the exception of the War Minister have wired their resignations to the Shah. The under-secretaries are carrying on, pending receipt of reply.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST

DEBENTURES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8. The P. & O. Banking Corporation will offer on May 10th a million and a half sterling Calcutta Port Trust Debentures bearing interest at six per cent.

HORACE JONES BEATS PENWILL.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8. In a fifteen round heavyweight contest in London to-night soldier Horace Jones, Canadian champion, knocked out ex-guardsman Penwill in the first round.

DRAFTS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCOMMODATION ON ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8. In the House of Commons, Major Archibald Boyd Carpenter affirmed that the drafts of British soldiers arriving in India were kept over a month at Decali, where owing to the accommodation being inadequate, soldiers were forced to live under canvas, even in hot weather. He suggested the drafts should be sent direct to their units from Bombay.

Lord Winterton replied he had no information on the matter, but the Indian Government had been asked to report.

DECEASED MOPLAH PRISONERS.

COMPENSATION GRANT TO FAMILIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 8. In reply to an article in "Swarajya" on the 27th April asking by what method of calculation the compensation grant of Rs. 300 was given to the families of each of the 70 deceased Moplah prisoners, who lost their lives in the train tragedy, the Publicity Officer in a communique says that he has received information that compensation grant sanctioned in this case is equivalent to the maximum given to the families of combatants or non-combatants who were killed or who died on active service during the war.

AMENDMENT TO REDUCE BY FURTHER 2D. NEGATIVED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8. In the House of Commons, on the Report on the Budget resolutions, an amendment moved by Mr. Trevelyan, Thomson to reduce the tea duty by further two pence was rejected by 190 votes to 55 and the tea duty resolution was agreed to.

Bruges.—The brother of late Captain Kyatt was present at an imposing pilgrimage and the unveiling of thirteen small memorials here in memory of the Allied citizens shot in Bruges by the Germans during the war.

REPRESSION IN ORISSA.

SYSTEMATIC LAWLESSNESS.

The Secretary Utkal P. Congress Committee writes:—

During the last few weeks the Ganjam district has had experience of very trying official high-handedness. In fact repression of the severest kind has been carried on during the last three months. The District Magistrate early in February by Gazette notification under Section 144 prohibited picketing of arrack sales for the year 1922-23. Defensive civil disobedience was undertaken with the result that twenty persons were sentenced under Sec. 151 I. P. C. to six months R. I. and under Section 188 I. P. C. in addition to one month or five weeks S. I. in default of a fine. Fourteen more were sentenced to one month's S. I. under Sec. 188 with fine and four more were charged for causing nuisance. In March re-sales of Abkari shops were undertaken and conducted in a number of out of the way places.

At Surada in Ghumsur Division on the 18th March last today re-sales which could not be actioned during September last were undertaken. Curiously enough though the effect of order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. extended to only arrack sales, the trying Sub-Deputy one Mr. Brahmaji Rao, convicted and sentenced four Congress workers to three weeks S. I. under Sec. 188 for the disobedience of the order of the District Magistrate. In Soragadu in Aska Taluk and more prominently at Balipadara in Ghumsur Taluk at the resale, though under the instructions of the Congress Committee picketing was not resorted to, our volunteers insisted only on being present, the conducting officer Mr. Ananthram Rathke caused forcible ejection, dragging of the body, and even assault of the non-cooperators although there was a large number of non-cooperators who were left unmolested.

IN EXCESSIVE.

But the recent activities of the executive in the District have surpassed all previous records. Section 144 was once more applied and a general order by the District Magistrate was passed prohibiting the National Week observances, namely meetings, processions, organising hartals, burning foreign clothes, interference with public vehicles and lawful vocations. Though the Congress Committee issued special instructions for non-disobedience, hartals did take place even in unexpected places. The Police apparently under superior instructions could not put up with what might be construed as a manifestation of their want of strength and capacity. In Russalkona six Congress Workers on the 13-4-22 were arrested in three successive batches near the arrack shops simultaneously with the order to disperse. No warrant was shown and the section under which they were charged was made known only 20 hours later, presumably after thought. The prosecution which charged the workers under sec. 151 I. P. C. tried to establish disobedience of the order under sec. 144 in the sense that the lawful avocation of drinking was interfered with! But curiously the accused were sentenced to six months R. I. under section 151 I. P. C. under the flimsy evidence of a police officer that there was a likelihood of a breach of peace which never occurred and a false statement to the effect that the six were together and were arrested simultaneously. In spite of the forcible ejection at Balipadara during March last, proceedings were instituted against two volunteers under Sec. 188 and two have so far been sentenced to five weeks S. I. in default of a fine more convictions are expected on the same account.

Systematic lawlessness has now been adopted in several places. At Munahipet near Chattrapuri a worker was assaulted by the police while watching police intimidation in the village during the searches conducted in a theft case. It is reported that they exonerated villages in the area from search if they paid a certain sum. On their refusal to do so they in a body coerced and used violence on the people. Near the Sarone Hills where a big festival was recently held liquor was sold under the patronage of two police constables, who instigated the vendor to deal blows on the only congress worker picketing.

MIRAJ STATE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

It has been decided to hold the first political conference of Miraj State subjects, at Miraj, on the 10th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, K. P. Khadikar, and other distinguished Maharashtra leaders have consented to attend the conference. The reception committee specially requests subjects of Miraj State to attend the conference and make it a success.

ARVA SAMAJIS AND MALABAR CONVERTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 8. The Arva Samaj workers have returned after touring in the interior of Malabar. Their tour has been fruitful, as about fifty converted Hindus, with families, came last week to the Samaj centre. All were provided with clothes as Hindus wear. The men are employed in road-making and the women are being taught spinning. One orphanage and one widows' Home have been started by the Samaj in a healthy locality, under the management of local respectable people. The destitute are being lodged in the Home and taught spinning. The Arva Samajists are making serious endeavours for re-admitting the converted Hindus.

Many are still living as Mahomedans as the restoration of social status has not been assured to them. Increased propaganda is necessary.

MALABAR TRAGEDY.

ORGANIZATION OF RELIEF MEASURES.

VII*

(By our Special Commissioner.)

At the beginning of the outbreak of the trouble, the Hindu population in the interior began to flee towards Calicut and other centres in an utterly panic-stricken condition. The majority of these were of the lower classes. It does not seem that at that stage, any atrocities had been committed on these people by the Mapillas, although it is possible in some places people had been pressed but unsuccessfully to join the Mapillas. Usually of too timid a disposition, they took to flight, and some of them appear to have been intercepted by the Mapillas and their course of flight impeded. But rumour soon got busy and the slightest incident, sometimes without any foundation, was exaggerated to such an extent that people in their ignorance gave ready credence to all the tales, told them about the horrible atrocities and outrages committed by the Mapillas. As soon as troops had been mobilized in sufficient numbers, a policy of reprisals, necessitated, it appears, the evacuating of villages whose Hindu population fled even at the approach of troops! Of course, the Mapillas—men, who had not joined the fighting section, and women and children could only flee either to the jungles and hills or remain in their homes awaiting what fate had decreed them. The Hindu population fled pell-mell on hearing the approach of the Mapilla insurgents or of the troops and the police. The result was that at important places such as Calicut, Trichur and Palghat, the number of refugees began to swell daily, and at every railway station, one could see daily a large number of terror-stricken people who had fled from their homes, awaiting the arrival of the incoming trains. Every train for some days was crowded to its utmost capacity, and under superior orders, most of the passengers were too poor to pay the fares, or who had at the moment no means at hand to do so, were carried free and set down at different places. The higher and well-to-do classes left their villages, generally, before anything untoward could fall them and went away to distant places like Madras or Trichinopoly or Coimbatore. In the beginning, owing to the stampede being too sudden, no arrangements were made for relieving distress among the people, most of whom had come away leaving behind everything. It was a pitiable sight to see most of the poor, ignorant and superstitious people huddled together at railway platforms or at the relief camps, with nothing more than a bare piece of loin-cloth. So long as the number of refugees was small, as in the beginning, nobody seemed to feel any responsibility towards them, and one could see in those days several of the refugees begging for alms in the villages and at important road sides. But as soon as their number swelled, the eyes of the people were opened and local efforts were made to succour the refugees. It was an acute problem that faced the public and local efforts proved too inadequate to meet the needs of the situation.

Owing to the antipathies of the officials towards the Khilafat and Congress activities, and interference in the movement of leading workers, officials had rendered these impotent, and self-sacrificing men virtually impotent, and they had nothing to do at all, except helplessly to look on the misery of their fellow human beings. The officials and the pro-Government elements in Madras and the other parts of the Presidency inaugurated a movement to raise funds for relief. The response was small, and it is no wonder, considering the state of feeling between the official world and the general public. While the State was staying at Madras, I was reliably informed that the appeal for funds had suffered because of Mrs. Besant's active association with it. People at large had lost all faith in Mrs. Besant and her party, and the vituperation daily poured forth in "New India" against the Congress and Khilafat workers, had alienated public sympathy, so much so that even the cause of charity had to suffer from Mrs. Besant's association with it. It is possible that it was only one of the causes for the poor response made to the appeal. There is no doubt that its inauguration under official auspices made it equally unwelcome to the public who were too suspicious of official and semi-official accounts to realize the gravity of the problem that confronted Malabar.

MR. DEVADHAR AND HIS CO-WORKERS.

Then came on the scene Mr. Devadhar from Bombay and the officials under the Willingdonian regime received him with open arms. They made the initial mistake of openly fraternising with the officials. The effect of it was almost to damn his mission from the outset. Mr. Devadhar and his co-workers threw themselves heart and soul into the official schemes. Mr. Devadhar was made a vice-President of the "Malabar Relief Fund", inaugurated by Lord Willingdon, and he went about the business of collecting funds in Bombay. He made an appeal to the public at a meeting held at the Excelsior Theatre, and his appeal left the general public cold for reasons which it is not necessary to go into. It may, however, be stated that one of the reasons was that the public strongly felt that the Devadhar group had become a convenient tool in the hands of Government officials for exploiting Malabar distress to political ends. And as a proof of it, we might look to the response made to the "Congress Malabar

Fund", that was started in Bombay in response to the appeals of Mr. Keshav Menon and other Congress Khilafat workers, who had been confined to Calicut by official orders. The All-India Congress Committee made a handsome grant from the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and the Central Khilafat Committee too made a munificent donation. The public had confidence in their workers, and rich and poor alike contributed their mite towards the fund.

The relief organized by the Congress Khilafat Party was popular in Calicut by the extensive relief that was offered by them to the thousands of refugees. About November-December last, when distress was acute, the few souls, who had virtually been confined to their headquarters, headed by Keshav Menon, Madhavan Nair and Mohideen Koya struggled hard to alleviate distress in a quiet manner that irresistibly appealed to the self-respect of the refugees. As soon as it was realized that funds would not last out for ever, the Congress workers evolved a plan under which the able-bodied were put to some kind of useful work and thus made it self-supporting. Many of the refugees were taught spinning in large classes which were established for the purpose, and where this was not possible other suitable kind of work was provided.

At the training centres for spinning, I saw some of the men who had picked up the work with great ease and were able to turn out some of the finest yarn. Carpentry, basket work etc. were also encouraged and the principle adopted was to ensure that the man was given as far as possible the kind of work for which he had a special aptitude or previous training. When things began to settle down and it was possible to send back the refugees to their homes, the Congress party had done much to train the poor men and women how to make themselves self-supporting. Hundreds of Charkhas were distributed among the refugees and it appears from reports that the Charkha and Spinning have both become very popular already.

The promoters of the official Malabar Fund organized kitchens, where cooked food was served out. As a result of it, only the poorer classes could avail themselves of the arrangements, which were opposed to the caste usages of people belonging to the higher castes, through the courtesy of some friends connected with the relief operations. I was enabled to see the kitchens set up at Calicut. I visited the camps both in the morning and evening, at food time, and the refugees could not but be content with what they got. The food, such as it was, was no doubt welcome to people who were accustomed to Kanji and boiled rice, with an addition of something like soup. The refugees were "lower" classes of people such as the Thiyyas and Cherumans. The "higher" classes avoided these common kitchens and it does not appear that the managers of the official fund made any arrangements for giving doles.

The question of co-ordinating efforts between the official and Congress parties did not arise, or it was but faintly mooted, so that nothing came out of it. The officials were much too prejudiced against Congress and Khilafat workers, to even think of inviting the co-operation and the extent of the distress among the people was too great to be coped with by officials and their party.

The Congress workers headed by Keshav Menon appealed to the public for help and with the response they got locally and from Bombay and elsewhere, they successfully concerted measures for relieving distress. Keshav Menon's residence became a huge relief camp, where day in and day out, hundreds of refugees were given doles. A batch of youngsters headed by Madhavan Nair and Mohideen Koya devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the work and carried out the duties allotted to them in an admirable manner.

The number of refugees relieved at one time numbered about 17 to 18 thousand, and one can easily infer from this the magnitude of the work that the Congress workers had to shoulder. Apart from the kitchens organized by the official fund, there were the refugee camps—quite a number of them—for accommodating the refugees, whose number about the middle of November last, was about two to three thousand, according to figures then supplied to me. After that period, the influx of refugees began to be smaller, and there was a distinct falling off. At other centres too, relief measures were undertaken on a limited scale, particularly at Palghat and Trichur. Here the numbers were comparatively small, and from information I could locally gather and also from an inspection of the camps, I found that the refugees here were mostly men of the untouchable classes. Some of Mrs. Besant's followers, who by reason of their Guru's charge of politics, are enjoying the privilege of official imprimaturs in all their undertakings, were conspicuous, trying to make capital out of the misfortunes of their fellowmen.

The greatest burden fell on the shoulders of the Congress workers, who found it extremely difficult to work, circumstanced as they were. They were the butt of attacks by officials and their supporters, and often they were slandered, behind their backs. There was a thankless task, and in spite of the difficulties and disabilities imposed on them by an intolerant bureaucracy, they acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. Most of the refugees knew who were their real friends and could appreciate the work unostentatiously done by these workers.

Practically, all the relief given almost until the beginning of February this year, was confined to the Hindus. The high class Hindu refugees such as Brahmins found shelter in the Brahmin households of the places to which they fled. So, we do not hear of them much.

As regards the Mapillas, have already stated how they were forced by circumstances to make themselves scarce. Men, women and children were all alike refugees in the wilderness of Malabar, and the few women and children that strayed into the path of "civilization" were strictly segregated and confined to one of the areas at West Hill, the Collector's Headquarters. It seemed to be more an internment than refugee camp and the number that found its way to this camp or were tent on to it under escort, was not of any magnitude. It was only about the beginning of February that many old and feeble Mapilla men, or

women and children, unable any longer to bear the hangs of starvation began to migrate to Calicut and other places in pursuit of food and work. Many of the women and children of the Mapillas, whom I saw at Calicut were too much worn out by their sufferings and privations; they did not know where their husbands had gone, whether they were living or dead, whether free or in jail. In their anxiety about their breadwinners, their sufferings and tribulations, the women seemed to forget temporarily their own sorrows and trials, and it was only when recalled to the subject of their own sufferings, some of them reluctantly stated what they had had to endure during all the time.

I asked a Congressman while at Calicut whether he could tell me if the Mapillas had been deliberately discriminated against. He could not say. Since then, Mr. Devadhar and others have publicly avowed that they never intended to discriminate against the Mapilla sufferers, and on the contrary were offering them relief. It may be by a sheer coincidence, that so many deserving Mapilla women and children escaped the notice of the official relief agents.

MADRAS NATIONAL CLUB

OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 9.

The opening ceremony of the long announced Madras National Club took place in the premises of the Club in Linghi Chetty Street yesterday evening before a large and distinguished audience which represented all communities. After prayer and singing St. K. Baskaran, the Hon. Secretary explained the objects of the newly started Club. He said that the Club in addition to serving all social qualities of a Club would promote Swadeshi, national culture and art and thus help in fostering national unity. Every Indian over 16 age of was eligible to be member of the Club. Who was either member of any recognised Congress Sabha in the city or in the mofussil or subscribed to the Congress Creed and in addition pledged himself to wear full Swadeshi clothes and to national unity (E. G. Hindu-Moslem-Christian-Brahmin-Non-Brahmin-Dravida-Adi Dravida) and agreed not to carry on any propaganda contrary to any programme of work of the Indian National Congress.

The Chairman in declaring the Club open impressed upon the audience the necessity for such a club at the present moment and also emphasised the point that it was a social club and not a political association. The National Club was intended to supplement the work of the Congress by its social and other constructive work. It would serve as a place where all men could meet together and exchange their ideas. In this way the Club would do much to promote unity amongst the various communities.

Sriji Srinivasa Iyengar added that their Club was not inaugurated in imitation of the English Clubs. English Clubs were aristocratic in character, but it was his great ambition to make their club, a real democratic Club. The speaker lastly appealed to all those present to take lively interest in the Club.

SACHIN STATE.

ANNIVERSARY OF INSTALLATION OF CHIEF.

The 15th anniversary of the Installation day of H. H. the Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Sachin was celebrated on the 4th inst. at a Durbar held at his Highness's summer palace at Dumas. It was attended by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S. Colonel and Mrs. Kulkarni, Civil Surgeon, Surat, several leading visitors in Dumas, all the State officers and 150 representatives of the State subjects.

An address on behalf of the officers of the State was read by the Dewan, Mr. P. N. Billimoria, while an address on behalf of the State subjects was read by Desai Manibhai Akhubbai, Patel of Udhava.

The address from the people referred to the facilities afforded for free education, the institution of Village Panchayats and the improvement in the rates of income-tax. It also mentioned in very cordial terms his Highness's connection with the people of the State, amongst whom he moves about freely and gives them every opportunity to represent their grievances and suggestions which are given a patient hearing and carried out in due time.

HIS HIGHNESS'S REPLY.

His Highness in his reply after referring to the improvements introduced in the administration of the State since his accession, and after recapitulating some of the principal events, went on to say:—

"On the occasion of the 15th anniversary in 1917, I introduced free education. It has been my intention for some time past to open a school where State subjects could learn useful trades, for I have always considered that the indiscriminate high education that the people go to, for without a fixed object in view does them more harm than good, and it would be better for them to learn some trade or craft by which they can improve their earning capacity and indirectly benefit the State. I hope to start this institution as soon as I am able to get teachers to my satisfaction."

His Highness referring to the Local Fund Cess said that with effect from 1st August 1922 the Cess will be abolished on fixed land revenue only; but at the same time the State will allow the Village Panchayats from its general revenue an amount of eight pices in the rupee on all proper land revenue to be later increased to a maximum of not more than 12 pices in the rupee.

With reference to Village Panchayats his Highness said:—

"I take this opportunity to say that it now lies with you to prove yourselves wor-

thy of my trust to enable me to enlarge the scope of the scheme. My idea is after some time to have some members of the Panchayats elected to a District Board known as the Mujlis-e-Am, the board in time electing a few members to a State Council or Mujlis-e-Khas enabling me to consult them on points regarding the welfare and wellbeing of the people."

His Highness then announced awards to those citizens who had rendered meritorious service to the State last year. In addition to that, other servants and subordinates who had done good service were awarded one month's salary as a reward.

In conclusion, his Highness said, "Let me thank you all for the generous cooperation and assistance which I have received from you in the last 15 years and which I hope I may continue to receive till it is time for me to hand over the reins of Government to my son, whom I trust you will continue to assist in the same generous and loyal manner."

At the conclusion of the Durbar Desai Manibhai Akhubbai on behalf of the deputations of the people intimated to his Highness that they were willing to pay Local Fund Cess for the year 1922, and that the money so collected they wished to utilize for the creation of a suitable memorial in the shape of a Town Hall at Sachin in memory of the late Nawab Begum Sahiba, for whom the people entertained the deepest regard and affection. The Town Hall will be utilised as a meeting place for the Village Panchayats and later on for the District Board and will also accommodate a public library.

KHADDAR MOVEMENT.

HOW TO ORGANISE IT SOUNDLY.

MADHA, May 7.

A correspondent writes:—

I came down to the Sholapur District on May 1st, 1922, with the desire of ascertaining if there be any prospect of organising the Khaddar Manufacture in the District.

If the Congress Committees be supplied with a basis and a scheme on which to work, I am sure, in the course of a few months they will be able to do splendid work.

By way of example, I shall take one Taluka. Let us take the Madha Taluka in this district which is one of the smaller Talukas.

It has nearly 90 villages with a total population of about 68,000. Thus each village on the average has a population of 700. Let us take 500 out of this who will work upon the Charka on an average of four hours daily.

Ten such villages making up a population of 5,000 Charka workers should be placed under one Inspector, who should establish one panchayat for 500 people which will carry on the work of popularising the Charka, supplying cotton or cotton silvers (to those who need it) and buying up the yarn. This work of selling cotton and buying yarn should be carried on by making use of tickets instead of coins.

The Inspector will collect all the yarn from ten villages through the Panchayat, giving each a ticket showing the quantity of yarn received from them and writing against it the approximate value of the yarn. This will show on deducting the cost of the cotton supplied by him to the Panchayat, the amount of wages to be given to the Panchayat for distribution among the villagers. The Panchayats will be able to make up the amount of each man, woman or child from the tickets they hold showing the cotton supplied to each and the yarn received.

Now, regarding the charkhas, they should be made locally by the villagers themselves. It is not a very difficult matter and it will be hard to find so many carpenters immediately. Villagers have plenty of wood and with the patterns kept by the Panchayats for exhibition they will be able to make the charkhas. Spindles, strings, tools and such other requisites should be kept in readiness by the Panchayats. The supply of all this material will go to them from the Superintendent of the T. C. through the Inspector.

I beg to lay all emphasis first upon spinning which is easy and less costly. Weaving locally will be a matter to be attended to at a future date when the villagers will be able to spin out good yarn.

The yarn thus collected by these Inspectors should be taken over by the Superintendent at the Taluka town and should be given over to the weavers for manufacturing cloth.

If the Superintendent of the T. C. find that in any one group of the villagers, weaving can be profitably undertaken it is he who should organise the work with the help of the Inspector and the Panchayat.

The Superintendent should devote his energy mainly to the organisation of weaving centres of grouping the weavers and persuading them to use the Swadeshi yarn. So then, a T. C. C. with one Superintendent and 9 workers should be able to completely organise the whole work from start to finish in a taluka like Madha.

These Inspectors and Superintendents would be voluntary workers but might be paid an honorarium every six months in proportion to the work they do out of the profits of the T. C. C. would make by selling the Khaddar.

The T. C. C. should include the cloth-merchants of the Taluka as it would then be to their interest to accelerate the manufacture of Khaddar and popularise the same in the local markets. It will not then be necessary to bring home to the local cloth merchants the need of selling only home-spuns.

With similar arrangements in the other Talukas, I think the work will be carried on more satisfactorily and quite successfully. I think if steps are taken as indicated above in about six months the whole district will be self-sufficient in the matter of clothing.

Mr. Mansukhlal has already shown from the administrative reports of the Balasore State how self-sufficiency of clothing spells prosperity and it would mean to this starving district of Sholapur a boon.

ANKLESWAR NOTES.

COW-KILLING STOPPED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANKLESWAR, May 4.

At this juncture when workers are educating public opinion against cow-killing on religious, economic and other grounds by calling upon the voters of the Bombay Municipality to give a mandate to their representatives on the Corporation to support the resolution against cow-killing, the Ankleswar Municipality claims the proud privilege of passing that resolution unanimously with Mahomadan support without much fuss. The resolution was moved by Mr. N. N. Anklesaria, Bar-at-Law, the elected President of the Municipality and seconded by Mr. Hiralal Tuljaram Desai, chairman of the managing committee. They deserve all credit for forestalling Bombay and setting an example for the other municipalities to follow.

EDUCATION.

The Ankleswar Municipality also takes just pride in having made primary education free though not compulsory. It is noteworthy that it spends 43 per cent of its revenue i.e., Rs. 25,000 or thereabouts on education, while Bombay the premier city of India is lagging much behind in this respect. It has not neglected the depressed classes who are provided with suitable facilities for acquiring education. There is a school for Dhed children and children of the depressed classes where education is given free.

A proposal for starting a separate school for Bhil children is in the air, so that the Bhils by means of education may be induced to give up thieving and lead a good and industrious life. Besides, the American Baptist Brothers' Mission is shortly going to start here an agricultural school on the American model so that the sons of farmers may turn to good account their knowledge of agriculture in their own fields. The necessary school buildings are nearing completion.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

A vacancy has occurred for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council owing to the sudden death of the late Mr. Antoldas Hargovandas, Public Prosecutor and president, Broach Municipality. There are now two rival candidates, both Parsis, who are contesting the seat, namely Mr. N. N. Anklesaria, Bar-at-Law, president, Ankleswar Municipality who had contested the seat last time and narrowly lost it by a few votes, and Khan Bahadur Sardar Aderji Mancharji Dalal, who has now been elevated to the position of the first class Sardar for his services to Government. Mr. Anklesaria is a free lance and expresses his views without fear or favour, and is young, enthusiastic and energetic, while Sardar Aderji is a good and amiable gentleman but age is against him. It is significant that Sardar Aderji himself had supported the candidature of Mr. Anklesaria wholeheartedly last time and it is surprising that he should himself stand against the election of one whom he himself pronounced in a public meeting to be the fittest man to go to the Council. However let the people judge.

Owing to a dispute between the Municipality and the Local Board as to the ownership of the road and the consequent obligation for repairs, the condition of the road and the consequent obligation for repairs, the condition of the Station Road is abominable and people are put to great inconvenience. The Authorities concerned should look into this urgent grievance of the people.

(Continued from Column 6.)

was time for the Indians to prove that they were in no way inferior to their brethren of England. If the Hindu continued to quarrel with the Muslim and the Muslim with the Sikh, that could not bring about Swaraj which could only be had by united action. They were all sons of the same mother with the same God overhead. There was no reason, therefore, for internecine quarrels. Each one could strive in his own way for the emancipation of his own land. I should, however, so unite that in the suffering of one all the 30 crores of Indians should suffer. Was there a brother or a sister who did not feel pain in the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi?

Punditji was sorry that it appeared that after the conviction of Mahatma Gandhi people had been depressed and felt a sinking of hearts. A lance thrust in his heart, feelingly said the Panditji, could not pay him so much as the despondency of his people. It would be shame on them if the incarceration of even their uncrowned king Mahatma Gandhi, could not move them to action, concerted, organised and enthusiastic action. The Mahatma had worked a change throughout the length and breadth of India. They should respect him, my reverend friend, and confine his work with redoubled vigour. He felt sure that slavery in India could not exist any longer. If the Englishmen would deal with Indians fairly, they could continue to rule. In that case, the honour of the Indians would be in their own hands. They would protect their own rights. It was inevitable that Indians should rule India and their representatives should be elected with their consent that the administrators should be the servants of the people and not masters. People should establish Congress Committees in every village and men of all faiths should join and chant the song of liberty and Swami would not be long in coming.

Punditji then put in a strong plea for the adoption of Khaddar and the giving up of drink. He also appealed for the establishment of National courts of arbitration. The lecture lasted till 1-30 a.m. and was heard with rapt attention—"The Tribune."

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REPRESSION, NO REMEDY.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON GOVERNMENT'S BLUNDER.

"CONTINUE MAHATMA'S WORK WITH REDOUBLED VIGOUR"

Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived at Batala on the morning of the 29th April delivered an open air lecture the same night in the Hasli grounds. At 9 p.m. the gathering that responded to the invitation was no less than 25,000 men and women patiently waiting on the sands of the Hasli for the arrival of Pandit Malaviya. Panditji arrived at about 10 but it was impossible at that time to reach the platform.

Another overflow meeting was then arranged and Panditji began his lecture there.

Addressing the huge audience Panditji asked them what they wanted and why had they gathered there and waited for a reply, which came from thousands of throats, "Freedom," "Swaraj." What were they prepared to pay for it, asked Panditji. "Everything" was the reply. Panditji however said he should be excused if he wanted that determination not to remain as mere lip expression but to be translated into action. Swaraj meant absence of dependence on others. Swaraj, he said, came only to those who proved their fitness for it. What was there in the Englishmen who had come over from a distance of 6000 miles and were ruling 30 crores of Indians? It was their patriotism which he admired. He always felt uneasy at the idea that 30 crores of Indians were the slaves of a handful of Englishmen and he wanted that the people should also feel the shame. There was not a single instance in the whole world where a big country like theirs with every blessing, from Providence should be dependent on others. What did they think the Englishmen would feel if the position were proposed to be reversed. It was due to the Indians that they had subjugated independent people to make them over to other nations. In the European War the English were in a fix. They appealed to the Indians for help. The Indians gave a whole hearted response but what did they get in return. As soon as the war was over the Englishmen changed their attitude. The Indians were given the Rowlett Act, the Martial Law and the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy. Even then the Indians asked for a balm to apply to their lacerated hearts. He was, however, bound to say that instead of more salt was applied to their wounds. Hindus were pitted against the Mohammedans and their independent country was taken charge of. It had been said in the beginning of the war that it was a war of freedom. Promises were made to the Indians which remained unredemmed. The slaves of India had saved France by making themselves British slaves. They sacrificed their religion for the sake of the English people but to no purpose. They cried for justice but in vain. The Indians then realised their utter helplessness and found that there was now no protection for their life and property. They then took to non-co-operation. As the Congress extended its programme the Government entered upon a policy of repression. It realised that if the whole country were to unite the Government could not last even for a day, and that non-co-operation would stop the working of its machinery. Arrests and imprisonments of Congressmen, therefore, became the order of the day. Revered leaders, like Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. C. B. Das, Shriji Moti Lal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were arrested. Even the greatest patriot of India Mahatma Gandhi could not escape imprisonment. Did the Government think, asked, Panditji that this repressive policy would succeed in crushing the people? It would not. On the contrary, it had changed the hearts of the people and the movement had gone deep down among the masses. Everyone was personally affected by the imprisonment of a brother, a son, a husband or a father. Ever their ladies had come out of their purdah to join the people. The people had now realised that the present system of Government must be changed. Was it a wise Government which could imprison L. Lajpat Rai, and Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaikat Ali?

SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

It was due to the present policy of the Government that people's hearts had been fired with a spirit of sacrifice. The Indians were now prepared for every sacrifice demanded of them. He felt it a hand of Providence in this policy. God wanted to shame the Indians and to rouse them to a sense of their responsibility in the matter. He wanted to make patriots of the Indians. He wanted to tell the Indians how shameful it was that the 30 crores Indians of this vast country should be dependents of a handful of stranger. It was to strengthen the people's determination to win Swaraj. Swaraj was a treasure which all will not be lost for the asking. They should look at the Englishmen and imitate their spirit of endurance. They should imitate their good points and reject bad ones. One thing to be learnt from them was patriotism. The English were always ready to die for their country. In the last war thousands of youngmen of the English universities died for the sake of their country. So did the French youth Englishmen now wanted to test the Indian's love of his motherland. It

Continued in column 5.

* Previous articles in the series appeared on 27th, 29th April and 2nd, 5th, and 8th May.

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RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR.

JAMIATUL-ULEMA-I-HIND DEPUTATION'S APPEAL

The Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind Deputation for Malabar, writes from Madras:—

Since its arrival in Madras the deputation has been working in conjunction with the Amelioration Committee, locally formed. As Maulana Azad Subhani, who heads the deputation, was prohibited from entering the scheduled area the deputation had to confine its activities to measures of relief only. So a Sub-Committee consisting of the members of the deputation as well as the Amelioration Committee was formed to arrange collection of subscriptions in the whole Presidency. The question of an All-India Moplah Fund Deputation was also mooted and approved of; but its actual organization was deferred to be taken up later on.

Next day, the Subscription Sub-Committee commenced its collection work in the Madras city. It first approached the Sahibkar Jamal Mohiuddin Sahib, who gave a princely donation of Rs. 25,000. The Sahibkar, C. Abdul Hakim gave Rs. 5,000 and promised to double the amount later on. Mr. Ebrahim Seth gave Rs. 1,000 and promised to contribute a very handsome amount on behalf of his firm shortly. Thus the very first day's collections amounted to Rs. 31,000. It is evident that owing to Ramadan the collection work must necessarily remain greatly restricted.

THE SECRETARY'S APPEAL.

The scenes of distress in Malabar, are practically next door to Madras. Here the people are in a position to fully realize the situation with all its horrors. Hence such a ready and marvellous demonstration of sympathy for their neighbours in distress. I think that their example should constitute the strongest argument to induce all other Muslims residing in the interior and other corners of India to contribute freely towards the relief of the most unhappy Moplah sufferers. They should remember that the present is the month of Ramadan during which every Mussalman ought preferably to spend in charities and these charities are the more needed by the poor and destitute Moplah Muslim of the doomed and smitten Malabar. Should even these instances fail to produce the desired effect, I really despair to conjure up in words other harrowing tales and awe inspiring pictures in order to wake up my up-country brethren into active sympathy with the saddest calamities that have befallen Malabar. Of one thing at least I am quite certain that if our brethren only knew the real condition of Malabar it would be quite impossible for them to eat their daily bread with anything like equanimity unless and until they had secured the satisfaction of holding out a helping hand to the woe-ridden Moplahs to some extent at least. I wish and wish most earnestly, therefore, that my Muslim brethren had somehow come here and known for themselves the Malabar catastrophe in its full magnitude, which my limping words, I am so sadly and painfully conscious, can but half reveal the truth.

PRESENT EXCISE POLICY.

"NEITHER SOUND, MORAL, EFFECTIVE NOR CLEAR."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 30.

The following are extracts from the statement of answers to the questionnaire drawn by the Exise Committee submitted by Mr. V. R. Gupta, M. L. C.

The policy of the Government of India contained in their letter F. D. 5001 Exo. of 7th September 1905.

- is neither sound, moral, effective, nor clear;
- its results have been to keep on or even foster drinking habits of certain sections of the people, to under-estimate the evil effects of drink, to drink boldly without care for public criticism, and to curtail the force of religious teachings against drink;
- it has not been an effective check on intemperance; poverty, climatic conditions and social and religious restrictions are more responsible for keeping down sales than the policy of the Government. The facilities for drunkenness even at the liquor shops are many and the scenes in front of country liquor shops amply demonstrate the truth contained in the statement.

As the Government think it their duty to make provision for the drink of the persons who want it in moderation, the policy has given encouragement to liquor traffic clothing all its dark side with Government's moral sanction. The location of shops, the extent to which check is exercised by the Abkari Department and the various methods followed to attract people to the Liquor shops have not minimised or decreased sales. The increase in taxation is regulated in such a way as not to diminish the sales. The restrictions on their numbers are not enough to minimise temptation and public opinion in these matters is not the guiding force. If the Government is going to be the dealer in liquor, it cannot of course sell anything that is necessarily injurious to health; though country liquor is not free from injurious substances. There seems to be no reason why the policy of a Province should continue in the leading strings of the Government of India when the Excise Department is a transferred Department subject to popular control.

The above policy ought to be changed with a view to make complete prohibition,

TILAK MEMORIAL SWARAJYA FUND.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM 23RD DECEMBER 1921 TO 30TH APRIL 1922.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 23-12-21						
In fixed deposit with						
The Bank of Baroda, Ltd.,	2,00,000	0	0			
The Central Bank of India	2,00,000	0	0			
The Union Bank of India	2,00,000	0	0			
In current account with						
The Union Bank of India	60,841	5	5			
The Central Bank of India	517	9	4			
The Bank of Baroda	421	14	1			
The Bank of India	334	0	6			
Bachhraj Jammal on behalf of the Working Treasurer	25,726	14	8			
Total				Rs. 6,87,841	12	0
THE TILAK MEMORIAL SWARAJYA FUND.						
General collections	35	0	0			
Amount paid towards 25% quote, Andhra Province	5,587	5	6			
Berar	71	12	0			
Bihar	3,857	11	3			
Bombay	62	7	0			
Burma	5,400	0	0			
Delhi	9,050	0	0			
Gujarat	10,099	2	0			
Keral	259	8	0			
Punjab	31,460	10	1			
Rajputana	975	4	11			
Total				Rs. 66,858	12	9
1/2 Share of Delegate fees received from the 36th Indian National Congress held at Ahmedabad				23,630	0	0
Amount received from the General Secretary, All India Congress Committee for old dues.				113	3	7 1/2
Interest on fixed deposit and current account				16,195	12	5
Brokerage on monies deposited.				296	11	0
Sale-proceeds of books				7	0	0
Advances recovered				2,667	0	4
Grand Total				Rs. 7,97,610	4	1 1/2
DISBURSEMENTS.						
GRANTS:—						
Punjab Province	35,000	0	0			
Keral	25,000	0	0			
Andhra	20,000	0	0			
United	10,000	0	0			
Total				90,000	0	0
Treasurer's Office Expenses						
Printing, Stationery, etc.,	46	15	0			
Telegrams and registration	6	13	3			
Miscellaneous	1	5	0			
Total				55	1	3
All-India Congress Committee's old dues-Printing charges				268	8	0
Winding of the British Congress Committee (paid to Mr. Brockway through Mr. Ben C. Spoor.)				2,461	6	0
ADVANCES						
Hakim Ajmal Khan, President	500	0	0			
General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Bombay	4,000	0	0			
Total				4,500	0	0
CASH AND INVESTMENTS						
In fixed deposit with						
The Bank of India, Ltd.,	2,00,000	0	0			
The Central Bank of India,	1,00,000	0	0			
The Bank of Baroda	1,00,000	0	0			
The Union Bank of India	1,00,000	0	0			
The Punjab National Bank	50,000	0	0			
In current account with						
The Bank of India	428	10	6			
The Central Bank of India	34,031	10	3			
The Bank of Baroda	1,894	14	0			
The Union Bank of India	63,150	8	5			
The Punjab National Bank	563	13	0			
Bachhraj Jammal on behalf of the Working Treasurer	50,255	12	81/2			
Total				7,00,325	4	10 1/2
GRAND TOTAL				7,97,610	4	1 1/2

The Working Treasurer has been paying interest on the current balance he holds on hand at the rate of 3% per annum.

The Working Treasurer is authorised to keep on hand an amount not exceeding one lakh by the Working Committee.

S/d M. H. PADWALE,
ACCOUNTANT

S/d JAMNALAL BAJAJ
HON. TREASURER.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I beg to report that all my requirements as an Auditor have been complied with.

I certify that in my opinion the above return of receipts and disbursements exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the All-India Congress Committee's affairs according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the above Committee. I have examined investments.

24, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay,
6th May 1922

S/d C. H. SOPARIWALLA,
HON. AUDITOR.
All-India Congress Committee.

the law of the Province as early as possible.

Temperance work with the present policy of the Government towards liquor traffic is not effective nor is likely to be effective with about 3100 liquor shops (country and foreign) with one or more servants at each shop and the personal interest and supervision of the contractors are too powerful to be counteracted by the Temperance work of a few individuals. The personal interest of shop-keepers and their servants, the adjoining land-lady and her paraphernalia, the attractions offered to the public and the Government policy of conniving and indirectly supporting the contractor are too

powerful for any Temperance worker. Subsidising may create more noise but much cannot be expected from it. If temperance organisations are started with Government money, they will not be able to do much work with the people. The present policy of making provisions for the drink of moderate drinkers and opposing it by temperance propaganda will not sound well in popular ear and will not go hand in hand.

The present Advisory Committees are of very little or no use. There ought to be very strong public element on them and their recommendations should be mandatory and not advisory.

MUZAFFERPUR JAILORS' RESIGNATION.

OFFICIAL MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

The Behar Khilafat Publicity Bureau sends us the following:—

The Behar and Orissa Government Publicity Officer recently issued a communique on the Muzafferpore resignations. It was sought to be made out therein that the jailors resigned more out of a desire to evade some official charges against them than as a protest against Dr. Mahmud's imprisonment. It is true that the communique did not express this so explicitly but this is the impression left on one's mind after going through the communique. We have made exhaustive enquiries into the matter and we find that the Government Publicity officer's allegations are baseless. The facts are that the two jailors, who resigned, had purchased some things manufactured in the Muzafferpore jail. According to the jail rules they should have paid their dues by the beginning of the month following. But in February these men were unable to pay off their dues on account of some domestic difficulties; and they intimated to the then jailor their inability to clear their dues that month. Colonel Banerjee, Inspector-General of Prisons, who visited the jail in the same month, drew up proceedings against these men for their failure to pay off their dues in time. The accused gave their explanation and also pointed out that their deposits with the Government were more than sufficient to cover their dues and that those (the securities) were a guarantee against any non-payment. No punishment was awarded to them by the I. G. and the matter was practically dropped. Indeed, he could not punish them with dismissal for their inability to pay off dues in time. The service records of the two jailors are excellent. Only last January their jail Superintendent in his annual report to Government is said to have given an unqualified certificate of character to them.

It is not fair on the part of the Government Publicity Officer to have thus tried to discredit these two men. Perhaps he is not aware of an existing rule which does not allow resignations to be accepted when charges are pending against resigners. The fact therefore, that the resignations were accepted is a conclusive proof of the resigners' innocence.

WIRELESS FOR ALL.

AN ORGANIZED SERVICE.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph company who has arrived in mail week in London after a visit to the Continent, made an important statement with regard to the future of wireless communication particularly with regard to wireless telephony. He looks forward to the time when there will be a wireless receiving apparatus in every home.

"You will probably have seen," he said "what has been taking place in the United States. There the thing has become a very great trade, and has developed very quickly. In my opinion, wireless telephony is destined to play a big part in the future in every country. Personally, I think that we shall be dependent on it in many ways, especially in the matter of general home propaganda, such as important speeches or proclamations, or anything of great importance which has to reach all parts of the country promptly. In addition, much will be done in the way of education, music, and, no doubt, by the transmission of weather news to farmers."

"My hope is that, in time, every home will have a wireless set. Our programme is more particularly to supply the instruments to the house holder on hire. Our idea is to have 'broadcasting' stations, say, two or three, in different parts of the country, and to have a programme for different hours of the day. We shall transmit by particular wavelength—if we get assistance, as I have no doubt we shall, from the authorities—which will be so confined as to reach only those who hire these particular receivers, so that nobody else will be disturbed, and the telephonic receivers will not be disturbed either by wireless telegraphic or telephonic communication."

"This, I think, will be the first start of the organization, and subsequently, not only will there be a home service, but it will be possible to subscribe for a Continental service as well, from any part of the world which one desires. I do not mean, of course, that that will happen to-morrow or the next day, but that I foresee as the ultimate development of what is now known as 'broadcasting.' I can quite well imagine that it will be possible before long for a man to have an apparatus fixed in a motor car or train and to receive information while he is travelling."

Referring to the United States Mr. Isaacs said that wireless telephony there had gone ahead very quickly—too quickly, he thought. He should not aim at doing the thing in this country in quite the same way as it is done there. He should want to see the problem more seriously handled here; in America it was becoming somewhat of a craze. They were only waiting for the necessary facilities, and he ought that the Government intended to give them. In America there was no Government control at all; in this country, of course, there was. While there were certain advantages in America from the lack of control, he thought that here we should eventually derive benefit if a certain amount of reasonable Government control was exercised, so as to prevent what might otherwise become a nuisance.

As to the question of cost Mr. Isaacs said that he calculated the system could be carried out very economically. The receiving apparatus, which would be all that the household would require, would be lease

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Malabar.

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at quite a modest amount per annum. In America the apparatus was being sold, but he thought that was a great mistake. Modifications would be introduced from time to time in the apparatus, an once a man had bought his property he would not feel happy if soon after, he had to buy something better. Of course, if the public wanted to buy the apparatus they could do so, but he recommended a system of hiring. "The Times."

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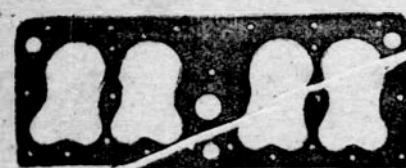
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D. D. Dyer, Justice of the High Court, the
Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J.
Tata and a host of others, some to the effect
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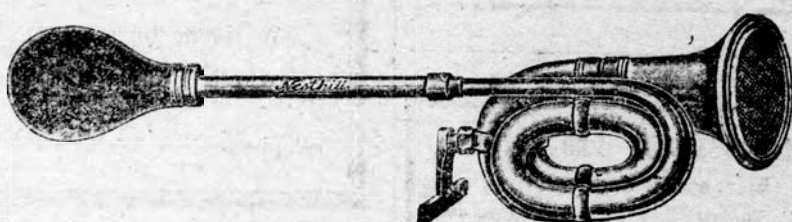
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DECK PASSENGERS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S
VIEWS.

The following are excerpts from the letter
of the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Cham-
ber and Bureau, to the Deputy Secretary
to the Government of Bombay, General
Department, embodying the Chamber's
views on the Report of the Deck Passengers'
Committee:—

My Committee generally agree with the
Report of the majority. My Committee
are of opinion that the definition of a short
voyage should be that during which the
ship performing it should not in ordinary
circumstances be more than 48 hours con-
tinually out of port. My Committee think
alleys, gangways, and spaces near the rail-
ings should not be measured as Passenger
space. Moreover, gangways should be pro-
vided to prevent rush and tumbling at the
time of embarking and disembarking. It
is also quite essential that steam launches
should be provided to tow the "Padavans"
and barges to the shore when Passengers
have to embark and disembark in the
stream.

My Committee agree with the suggestion
of Mr. Kamat that the space minimum for
each passenger should be fixed at 10 feet.
There is no reason why whenever any addi-
tional and necessary facilities are proposed
to be given to passengers, steamship com-
panies should start the redherring of in-
crease in rates and fares. It is also argued
that the standard of necessities given to
passengers on steamships should not be
higher than that which they are accus-
tomed to at the homes. My Committee re-
gard such an argument as both mislead-
ing and unfair and they fear that it is
this argument which has been at the back
of many of the inconveniences to deck
passengers being continued, despite several
protests. Passenger must get all the com-
forts and conveniences to which they are
made to pay reasonable fares fixed after due
consideration.

The Government may be interested to
know that there exist great vagaries in in-
creases in rates on different shipping lines.
My Committee are in favour, minimum
fares being fixed by the Government as this
is the only safeguard against a rate war to
which big companies resort to kill competi-
tion of newer and smaller companies and
then raise fares.

My Committee are of opinion that a ship
carrying 150 passengers should carry a
Medical man qualified in 'First Aid' if the
voyage is short, and a qualified Medical
Officer if the voyage is long. My Com-
mittee suggest that at least one, if not both
of the two Inspectors must be Indian. My
Committee approve of the suggestion that
a passenger Inspector should be required on
every steamer licensed to carry 150 and
more as the maximum. My Committee
think that the steamship companies should be
required to issue inclusive tickets, that is
land to land tickets, as otherwise under the
present circumstances, passengers are put
to very great inconveniences and harass-
ment at the time of embarkation and dis-
embarkation.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN GERMANY.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar writes as follows:—
The following is an extract from a letter
received by me from the Indian News Service,
Berlin. As Indian youths are anxious to
go abroad for study, travel, etc., and as
they often inquire about educa-
tional facilities in foreign countries, we thought
it better to send this to your paper for pub-
lication. I hope you will give publicity to
the same.

There is no difficulty whatsoever for
Indians in Germany. They are very well
and sympathetically received, whether they
are students, businessmen or travellers.
The monthly expenses must be reckoned
at about three to four thousand marks,
including board and lodging, tuition, books
etc. This is the present rate and may rise
somewhat in the course of the year. At the
present rate of exchange, this amounts to
about £ 5 a month, or something like a
thousand rupees a year.

As to possibilities of self-support, we fear
there is no chance for students. There is
a great deal of unemployment here and,
besides, for such work as you could do a
thorough knowledge of the German
language would be necessary.

If you can borrow about £ 300, you
could easily live here for four years and
finish your commercial education. The
commercial universities that best serve your
purpose are:—Berlin, Frankfurt,
Leipzig, Muenchen (Munich), Koenigsberg.
The difficulty of learning the German
language need not discourage you. If you
come here and devote yourself to studying
it for three or four months, you will un-
derstandly learn enough to be able to follow
your course. We will furnish you with a
good teacher at very moderate rates.

We draw your attention to the fact that
the cheapest way to come to Europe is by
Italian or French boats, the latter being
preferable because the third class has cabins.
If you travel by Italian boat, you arrive at
Trieste; if by French boat, at Marseilles,
from which latter place you must proceed
to Paris and obtain a visa for Germany
from the German Legation there. The
address of the German Legation in Paris
is 76, Rue du Lille.

His Excellency the Governor of Ma'ras,
will leave for Ootacamund, as at present
arranged, on the 30th June after a four-
night's tour to Anantapur, Kurnool Gun-
tur and Kistna districts.

Lord Inchcape has agreed to act as Chair-
man of the Retrenchment Committee over
the Central expenditure. The remaining
members of the Committee and terms of re-
ference will be announced later.



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a firm foundation of
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point of view, but it is so easily prepared that even in the hands of
the most ignorant and careless person, I firmly believe infants would
thrive and avoid the many dangers that there are with infant feeding,
particularly in the hot weather."

(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Medical Officer of Health.

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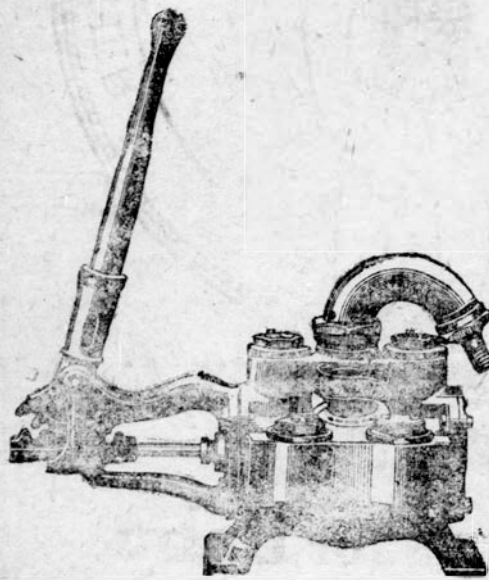
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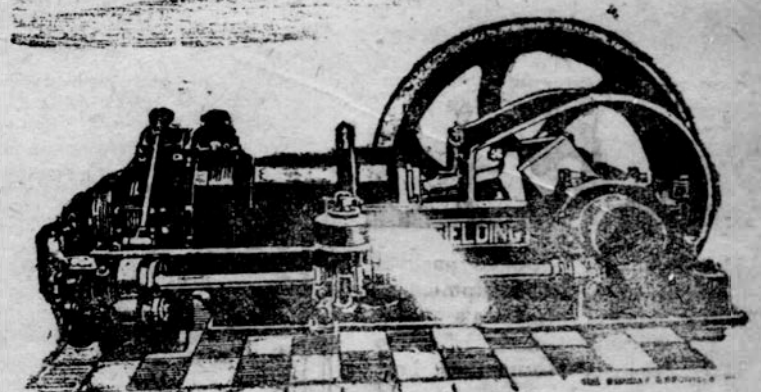
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